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FOUR O'CLOCK.

CONGRESS.

Substitute for Banks's San Domingo Resolution—House Bills Introduced and Referred—Motley Correspondence, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1870.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the message of the President in response to the resolution asking for all the Motley correspondence. The message was ordered to be printed. The correspondence is voluminous as follows:

MR. MOTLEY TO MR. FISH.

LEGATION UNITED STATES,
London, Dec. 7, 1870.

Referring to my No. 525, I have now the honor to state that your No. 26 accompanying a letter addressed by the President to her Majesty, the Queen, announcing my recall, was read by me on the 22d ultimo. I had an interview with the principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the same day, and verbally communicated to him the fact of my recall. As her Majesty was then in Scotland, but was intending to return very soon to Windsor Castle, it was agreed between Lord Granville and myself, that it would be best to defer for a few days my formal note, announcing that I had been entrusted with the above-mentioned letter from the President. Accordingly, on the 29th ult., I made a written communication to his Lordship, a copy of which is appended. On the 4th instant I received a notification, announcing that her Majesty would receive me on the 6th instant, and on the same day a letter from Lord Granville, of which a copy is annexed. On the 6th instant I had the honor of taking leave of her Majesty, and stating, in accordance with your instructions, the desire of the President to maintain the friendly relations which now so happily subsist between the two countries. Upon retiring from the mission upon the 7th instant, I committed the archives and other property into the hands of Moran, who has now charge of the Legation. Having thus closed my brief mission with this court, I think proper to place on record a statement of the manner in which it has been terminated. On the 25th of June last, I read in the telegraphic intelligence from the United States of a London journal the announcement, unofficial, but verified by subsequent events, that the President of the United States had signified his intention of removing me from my post. It would be impossible for any diplomatic agent to believe himself as more thoroughly possessing the confidence of the Government, which he had the honor to serve, than I supposed myself to enjoy at that moment. No intimation of a contemplated change had been made to me; no shadow of a difference of opinion existed between the President and his government and myself as to our relations with Great Britain or any other power, or as to the general policy of his administration; and I was at that very time engaged in as delicate and confidential a diplomatic correspondence with yourself and the British government, upon several important matters, as could well be confided by a government to a foreign agent. The report in the newspapers I dismissed, therefore, as an idle rumor, the President of the United States being incapable, as I believed, thus in dealing with a public servant, whom he had himself so recently appointed. Had a change been contemplated, I felt certain that I should have been privately informed, and the public afterward. Had any charges of dereliction of duty been possible, I was sure that they would have been proffered to my face, so that I might have an opportunity in answering them. Had public service, or even exigencies of party politics, made a change of this mission necessary in the opinion of the President, I could not doubt that a courteous dispatch would have apprised me, and reasons, coupled with acknowledgment to which I felt myself entitled that I had been zealous and truthful in the discharge of the high office with which the President and Senate had honored me. No one has a right to doubt that, in such case, I would have at once offered my resignation. Nineteen days later than the appearance of the original announcement, frequently repeated and commented upon afterwards by the journals of the United States and this country, I had the honor to receive, on the 13th of July, a letter from yourself to the following effect:

[Private.]

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.

Lothrop Motley, Esq., London.

SIR: I am instructed by the President of the United States to say that he finds it desirable to make a change in the mission of England, and that he wishes to allow you an opportunity of resigning in case you feel inclined to do so. With great respect,

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

Complying with the request contained in your [illegible] received some hours earlier than your letter of midnight, 12th of July, which was to this effect:

"I am directed to say that the President would like an answer by telegraph to my letter of the 1st instant." I sent you, on the 4th of July, a telegram, in cipher as follows:

"I respectfully request you to inform the President that I feel compelled to decline the offer which he makes me in giving me an opportunity of resigning my post, for considerations which are set forth in full in my letter of to-day."

The telegraph soon informed the world that a gentleman was nominated to the Senate, as my successor on that same day, 14th of July, and that he was confirmed on the 15th. Thus my reception of the President's first and only notification to my refusal, by telegraph, to resign, the nomination of a successor and his confirmation by the Senate, were events all compressed within about forty-eight hours. My letter, even date, was sent in a dispatch bag that day, but of course couldn't arrive until many days later. It was in these words:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, July 14, 1870.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your private letters, from which I learned that you are instructed by the President to say that he finds it desirable to make a change in the mission to England, and that he wishes to allow me opportunity of resigning, in case I feel inclined to do so. In compliance with the request contained in your telegram of the 12th, I have replied today to the above mentioned letter by telegram. The text of the above cited telegram then given. I have now to observe on further explanations of my course, that as no reasons are given why I should resign the post to which I was appointed by the President fifteen months ago, with I believe the unanimous consent of the Senate, as I myself know of none, and as I am not conscious of having ever omitted to carry out, to the best of my ability, the policy and instructions of the President during the period of my mission, I fail to see why I should be asked to offer my resignation. Certainly it is not my wish to embarrass the administration, which I have always faithfully supported, but I owe something to myself. Were I now to make use of the permission accorded to me to resign, it would seem I did so in order to avoid removal which I know to be just, and escape the stigma which I feel to be deserved, as I know the record of my mission, as it stands on the archives of the Department, and this legation be free from international fault, and as I have therefore no reason to shun the strictest security in this regard. I do not like to have even the appearance of making the contrary admission. A man is sometimes permitted, as a favor, to resign a post of honor and respectability in order to escape examination, censure and removal, but resignation under such circumstances is not a voluntary act, and does not seem to me to differ essentially from removal. Such a proceeding on my part would perhaps be misunderstood by many, both at home and abroad, whose opinions I value. With great respect,

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

I suppose, of course, that this letter duly reached you, although its receipt has never been acknowledged, nor indeed has a single line since your above-quoted letter been received by me in regard to my removal or to the appointment of another gentleman to this post, until the arrival of your before-mentioned dispatch of 10th of November last. It would be difficult to treat an envoy of the United States, accredited to a sovereign and powerful Government, with more marked disrespect for his official position or his feelings as a loyal citizen of the Republic than has been done in my case. So far as I am aware, no regularly confirmed Minister at this Court has ever been removed by the President who appointed him. It has generally been admitted in our country that power and responsibility is inseparable, and that Republican Constitutions are founded upon reason, justice and honor, and not upon arbitrary will. Yet the Government of the United States has deliberately wrought as much injury to my deputation in an honorable profession as it could do, and there is no charge against me. My ambition has always been to deserve the good opinion of my countrymen. The American people are just and honorable, and I should be pained if they believed me unfaithful to the high trust reposed in me, or if I have been at any time deficient in maintaining their honor or interests. Many far abler men than myself, illustrious statesmen beside, with whose names my own cannot be even mentioned, have preceded me in this office, but not one has ever been more zealous or assiduous or more anxiously resolved to obey the instructions of the government. The egotism of this dispatch is not in accordance with my taste, or my feelings; but the government has placed me in a position in which self defence is imperative. This much I owe to the dignity of an office which has been insulted in my person; to my character, which has been subjected to malignant and anonymous attacks. It is the least conceivable consequence to the American people, whether they are or are not represented in this country by myself. It is very grave consequences that a representative of the United States abroad may be suddenly visited any moment by the severest penalty that the Executive can deal to a delinquent Minister. And yet that there should be no default the position of United States Minister at this Court is a laborious one, and my whole time has been devoted to its duties. The naturalization treaty proposed by the Consular Convention for the attainment of the release, by Her Majesty's Government, of American citizens, confined in British prisons, for complicity with Fenian matters, among others especially entrusted to me, have been either concluded or are upon the point of fulfillment, as appears by my latest correspondence. As to the so-called Alabama negotiations, I never received power in regard to them, Government having hitherto thought it best to keep them suspended, and conduct them when resumed at Washington. And now, in the profound silence of the Government in regard to this sudden change, I am obliged to seek enlightenment at the source whence the diplomatic agent does not usually expect his original and only information as to himself and his mission. From rumor alone I derived all the facts connected with my dismissal, and rumor alone has vaguely attempted to indicate its cause. It is not for me to say whether my reasons are legally necessary; but neither governments nor individuals, however arbitrary, can escape the tribunal of public conscience. It has been said that I volunteered to prepare my own intentions, that when prepared they were submitted to and disapproved by you as not being in accordance with the views of the administration; that I was subsequently furnished by you with the instructions of the President; that on my first interview with the late Lord Clarendon, I suppressed those instructions and submitted to the English Secretary of State my own private views, contained in the paper which had been disapproved, and which were in direct opposition to those of the President; and moreover that I formally presented those views in writing to the English Government as the policy of the President.

Certainly if this tale was true, it would have been the duty of the President, as soon as the facts became known to him, to recall me without a moments delay. Diplomatic intercourse between nations would be impossible, if an agent should be retained in office who deliberately and intentionally violates the instruction of his Government, but the tale is false, and in order to prove it, I shall take the liberty of recalling certain important facts in our recollection. After the President had honored me with the appointment of Minister to this Court, I employed myself in the interval waiting for my instructions at Washington, in examing the archives, nursing my recollections of previous negotiations and discussion between the Government of the United States and Great Britain. In so doing, I drew up an historical memoir, concerning which there occurred some entirely informal conversation between yourself and one or two other friends of mine, or it was suggested that it might be worth your while to read the paper, if you could find leisure time to do so. It was accordingly sent to you, and subsequently returned to me with no expression of dissent as to any of its views, but with an intimation only on the part of its wisdom, in which I entirely acquiesced, that it was thought best by the President, in consequence of the excitement existing in both countries by reason of the rejection of the convention of the 14th of January, 1869, to suspend for a limited time the discussion of differences between the two countries. From that day to this there has been no question in regard to this memoir. It has laid undisturbed among my papers. It has never been seen or heard of by any member of the British Government, or by any person whatever in this country, so far as I am concerned. No one but yourself and two other American friends ever saw it, and not one line of it has ever been seen by me officially or privately. The instructions in your number three were delivered to me on the morning of my departure from New York for Liverpool. Calling upon Lord Clarendon, as an old acquaintance, at his private residence on the day after my arrival, I took the pains to state, as appears by his dispatch to Mr. Thornton, dated the 10th of June, 1869, published in Parliamentary papers, nearly a year ago, that I preferred not to enter upon matters of business that day, as my instructions had only been delivered to me when on the point of embarkation, and I had not yet had time sufficiently to consider them. I solemnly assert that I was actuated that moment of arrival, and at every moment since, by an earnest desire to carry out the President's instructions, with loyalty and to the best of my abilities, and never intentionally to propound my own undivided opinion, as those of the Government, so far as my humble service could contribute to the result, it was my wish that nothing should be left undone, on my part, to make his civil administration as successful as his military career had been glorious. It was as I supposed, understood before my departure for England, although not positively announced, that the so-called Alabama negotiations, whenever renewed, should be conducted at Washington, in case of the consent of the British Government. I had been instructed, however, to suggest to the Government that there should be a suspension of all discussion of the disputed questions, for a short time, in order to allow the subsidence of the excitement or irritation growing out of the negotiation or rejection of the convention of the 14th of January, 1869. This suggestion I made at the outset of my first official interview with Lord Clarendon, which took place on the 10th of June, 1869, and we had a full conversation on the general relation between the two countries. I was not authorized to read him these, your first general instructions, still less furnish him with a copy of them. Such a course would have been opposed to diplomatic usage. I was allowed, in my discretion, to communicate certain views, and I proceeded, in the exercise of that discretion, to render in substance your paper of instructions, folio pages, with as much accuracy as to order, topics, tone, thought and general phraseology as it was possible for me to do in familiar conversation. The full record of that conversation is made in my No. 8. It reveals throughout an earnest disposition on my part to reproduce your instructions with fidelity. On receiving that communication, you addressed me a courteous, candid, and friendly dispatch, in which there were some criticisms upon certain portions of my narrative. I take leave to quote, in this place, the whole of that dispatch, because it contains the only exceptions taken by you to any expressions of mine during the whole course of my mission:

No. 23. WASHINGTON, 28th June, 1869.

SIR—I have acknowledged the receipt of your dispatch No. 8, dated June 12th, and have read with much interest its narrative of your very important interview with Lord Clarendon. Your general presentation and treatment of several subjects discussed in that interview meet the approval of this department. In course of conversation, however, it seems that the President's view of the right of every power, when civil conflict has arisen within another State, to define its own relations and those of its citizens was not conveyed. In precise conformity to that view as I desire to present you, and as it would doubtless have been conveyed by you had your communication been made in writing. The subject may not again be the topic of official communication between yourself and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but I venture to call your attention to it because the statement in your dispatch that Lord Clarendon observed at that part of your remarks that if there was to be any discussion of principles, it had better be done thoroughly and to the bottom. The President recognizes the importance of a thorough discussion, whenever the subject is named, upon all points of difference. He wishes that whenever negotiations of the discussion on the subject on the Alabama claims shall be renewed, they may be conducted in the United States. He desired that at the proper time you should convey this wish to the Minister of foreign affairs. It is impossible to say at the present when that time will arrive, but it will certainly have arrived whenever the British Government shall propose the discussion, or shall intimate a desire to reopen negotiation. In the meantime you MAY WELL content to rest the question. A very forcible presentation you have made on the American side of the question. It was strongly done, and if there were expressions used stronger than were required by your instructions, excess was in the right direction, and stopping where they do and attend as they were may well be hoped that they may tend to impress the Minister with seriousness, and an appreciation of the grievance we have sustained.

Signed, HAMILTON FISH

To John Lathrop Motley, Esq.

The paragraph in your instructions especially alluded to by you in the above mentioned letter is as follows: "The President recognizes the right of every power, when civil conflict has arisen within another state and has obtained sufficient complexity of magnitude and completeness to define its own relations and those of its citizens and subjects towards the parties in the conflict, so far as their rights and interests are necessarily affected by the conflict. The necessity and propriety of the original concession of belligerency by Great Britain at the time it was made have been contested and are not admitted. They certainly are questionable, but the President regards that concession as part of the case only so far as it shows the beginning and animus of that course of conduct, which resulted so disastrously to the United States. It is important in that it foreshadowed subsequent events. There were other powers that were contemporaneous with England to similar concessions, but it was in England only that concession was supplemented by acts causing direct damage to the United States. The President was careful to make this discrimination, because he was anxious as much as possible to simplify the case and bring into view these subsequent acts, which are so important to determine the question between the two countries. In my conversation, endeavoring to report in my own words, the substance of the whole paper, I said in regard to this paragraph, as appears by record, I then stated the opinion of the President in regard to the recognition or concession of belligerency as stated in your No. 3, saying that the President recognized the right of a sovereign power to issue the proclamation of neutrality between an insurgent portion of a nation and the lawful government, when such insurrection should have gained the necessary magnitude consistent with the extent of organized power and probability of justification by success. But such measures must be taken with a full sense of grave responsibilities incurred. The famous proclamation of neutrality of the 13th May, 1861, was not considered justifiable by the United States Government, but the President wished it to be used when our case should once more be presented, only as showing the animus and as being the fountain-head of the disasters which had been caused to the American people, both individually and collectively, by the hands of Englishmen, and the nations had issued proclamations contemporaneously or nearly so with that of Great Britain, but from Great Britain alone had come a long series of deeds, injurious to the United States, fruits of the proclamation, while from other nations there had come no injury, save the declaration itself. Nothing further on the subject occurred. The pause recommended by you was scrupulously observed, until the receipt of your dispatch of the 25th of September, 1869, in which you informed me that the President was inclined to believe that sufficient time had elapsed to allow the subsidence of the emotions, and that then it might be a proper time to place in my hands for appropriate use the dispassionate exposition of the just causes of complaint of the Government of the United States against that of Great Britain. On receiving that dispatch, in order to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding the President's instructions, I immediately telegraphed to you for permission to furnish a copy of it to Lord Clarendon, as you only instructed me to read it to him, you reply, by authorizing me to send a copy of it if he should ask for it in writing. This was accordingly done without delay. Lord Clarendon's language at the interview in June had been significant and decided, regarding to the expediency of abstaining at that moment from a discussion of the exciting questions, unless they were fully decided. As his expressions of friendship towards the United States, and of abhorrence to even the possibility of war between the two countries were singularly warm, and as his post in conversation was most important and interesting, I had taken the precaution before sending you the dispatch on the subject to request him confidentially to read over the record which I had made of our conference. It was expressly understood between us that no one should look at it but himself, and that not a single note of its contents should be made. Conscious that I had endeavored to present the President's views with fidelity and accuracy, and not doubting that I had done so, I wished to be sure that I had correctly reported what Lord Clarendon had said, and to avoid the impossibility of a future difference in the recollections. This proceeding, entirely in accordance with the best diplomatic usages, and with common sense, it did not seem to me at first of sufficient importance to be narrated. It was only after receiving yours (No. 29, with friendly criticisms on my report of the interview, that it occurred to me that it might be useful for you to know the fact of the confidential version made by Lord Clarendon and his share in the conversation, that I made the communication to you accordingly to that effect on the 30th of July, for which no acknowledgment was received until nearly three months afterward. Meantime your instructions (No. 70) had been received by me and read. In accordance with your direction to Lord Clarendon on the 23d of October, 1869, I received brief instructions from you in consequence of which I addressed, on the same day, the following note to Lord Clarendon, and which was published in the *Gazette* of the 24th of December, 1869:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, October 23, 1869.

MY LORD: In reference to a conversation which I had with your Lordship on the 10th of June last, to a dispatch from the United States Secretary of State, which I had the honor to read to you on the 15th inst. it may have possibly appeared that there was some inconsistency between the views of the President upon the subjects of the negotiation of the late insurgents of the Southern States as belligerents and the destruction of American Commerce by cruisers of British origin, carrying insurgent flags as, verbally expressed by me at our interview in June, and those views as set forth in the above mentioned dispatch. I think it necessary to inform your lordship therefore, that the Secretary of State on the reception of my dispatch recounting the substance of the conversation in June, observed to me, in a dispatch of 29th June, that it did not seem to be the President's view on the right of every power, when such conflict has arisen within another State to deprive its own relations and those of its citizens, had been conveyed in precise conformity to that view, as the Secretary of State desired to present it to me, and it doubtless would have been conveyed to me had my communication been made in writing. I would, therefore, request your Lordship to consider the dispatch to the United States Secretary of State, which I read to you on the 15th instant, a copy of which I have had the honor of sending your Lordship, as an exact and authoritive statement of the President's views on the subject, as laid down in all the instructions given under his directions by the Secretary. I pray your Lordship to accept assurances.

[Signed] JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

And on the 26th I wrote a note to you from which the following is an extract: Had I submitted the whole case in writing, on my first arrival, instead of the conversation, which would have been different and unusual, I should of course, have used the very words of your instructions, so as to transmit, with absolute exactness, their tenor. My wish is to conform with entire fidelity, to the President's views and your directions.

I doubt whether Lord Clarendon observed any marked inconsistency between the views verbally stated by me on June 10th, and as set forth in your No. 70, which I read to him on the 15th of October. At any rate he made no comments to such effect, either during the reading or after it had been concluded. If ever diplomatic incident, not profoundly important in itself, could be considered as terminated, certainly here was one. Suppose then an unintentional and almost imperceptible variation in the verbal rendering by the Minister of a single paragraph, in a long dispatch, scrupulously set right on the first opportunity, could be the cause or justification of that Minister's sudden dismissal from office, thirteen months afterwards, without a word of explanation, is a monstrous penalty, even under the most arbitrary and irresponsible government would follow, at once, upon an imaginary offence, and be openly and frankly assigned. Lord Clarendon in his reply to my letter of the 2d and 3d of October did not admit, and never did in an official or private way, subsequently, that he had discovered an inconsistency between the brief and my letter exposition made by me in conservation in June, of the President's view of belligerency, as I understood them, and an elaborate statement on the subject contained in your No. 70, a copy which I furnished him. It would have been difficult for him to do so, as my record had not been officially submitted, and no trace of it exists in the archives of the Foreign Office. It would, I think, have been difficult, in any event for him, or any other statesman, to have discovered serious inconsistency in nineteen folio pages of your No. 70, of the 25th of September. You speak of the proclamation of the 13th of May, 1861, and the previous announcement on the 6th of that month, as having been received by the United States Government. With painful astonishment you say that every sovereign power decides for itself, on its responsibility whether or not it will at a given time accord the status of belligerency to insurgent subjects of another power. But that the rightfulness of the act depends on the occasion and the circumstances. You speak of the proclamation as precipitate, unreasonable, premature and characterized in words of Mr. Bright by remarkable celerity, undue and unfriendly haste. You called assumed belligerency insurgents a fiction, and say that so far as it was maritime it proceeded from the ports of Great Britain and her dependencies alone, with the aid and co-operation of Great Britain. You characterize recognition as prejudicial to legitimate government, and you say that there were no facts to justify the action of Great Britain in the present case, that therefore the United States felt constrained at the time to regard the proclamation as a sign of the purpose of unfriendliness to them and friendliness to insurgents, and that in virtue of the proclamation maritime enterprises in the ports of Great Britain which would otherwise have been piratical, were rendered lawful, and thus Great Britain became, and to the end continued to be, the arsenal, Navy Yard and Treasury of insurgent confederates. I have not discovered therein that inconsistency between my effort in June, as above cited, to explain what I understood to be the Presidents views and the exposition from which these extracts are made.

You have never explained the nature of the discrepancy, and it still remains a mystery to me. The correspondence communicated to the Senate, 13th July, 1870, and much more which remains unpublished, shows how earnestly I supported the views of the President, as communicated in your above cited dispatch.

I have recalled your memory to these facts at some length, because the statement shows that there has always been scrupulous and minute fidelity to the instruction, on my part, during the thirteen months succeeding the incidents of June, 1869. The Government has employed me in the most serious matters that can occupy an envoy in the negotiation of treaties and other important and confidential business up to a moment when in three lines you informed me that the President, for no reason whatever, would permit me to resign.

Since that hour I have heard through the public press, from time to time, and through that source only, that the mission had been offered to and refused by one gentleman after another. Having, for well-considered reasons, refused to resign, I have been obliged to wait, and with extreme impatience, my recall and the appointment of my successor.

No successor having been appointed, the President has thought proper at last to order me peremptorily, without one word of explanation, to place the conduct of the mission in the hands of the Secretary of Legation, and to retire from my post—an indignity, I believe, to which no public Minister of the United States has ever been before subjected. History will decide upon whom the discredit of the transaction rests. I have heard no other pretext deserving anything but disdain in an official document like this, to justify the action of the Government, save one which I reserve to the last. It has been rumored every way by which public thought can unofficially express itself, that I have been removed from the post of Minister to England because of opposition made by an eminent Senator who honors me with his friendship to the ratification of the San Domingo treaty. Upon this I shall only observe that my own opinion in regard to the annexation of that island has never been asked for by any person whatever; that I have never expressed an opinion on the subject, publicly or privately, for the simple reason that materials for forming an opinion have never been within my reach, and I have had enough to do in attending to the duties of my mission, without meddling with matters which did not concern me. I know not whether the rejection of that treaty by the Senate was the cause of my removal, but this I do know, that the Senate rejected the treaty on the 30th of June, this year, and a letter requesting my resignation was written next day, namely on the 1st of July. I here place it on record as a historical fact. I have thus recorded in my last official act, a solemn protest against the outrage, as I believe entirely without precedent of my peremptory removal.

I shall only add that while maintaining during my brief mission, the honor and rights of my country, which I had the privilege to represent, I have always repiited faithfully, earnestly, and as I believe, sincerely the desire of the British Government and people, to revive the cordial and kindly relations between the two countries, make fresh efforts for settlements of past grievances, and provide against their future recurrence. There can be no nobler ambition than to strive for such a result, and statesmen who may accomplish it will deserve well of the two great nations.

[Signed.] JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Here follows Mr. Motley's letter to Lord Granville, informing him of his recall, and that he had been instructed to commit the archives of legations into hands of Mr. Moran. Lord Granville's reply to the Department of State.

No. 54. WASHINGTON D. C., December 30, 1870.—*Benjamin Moran, Esq., &c.*—Sir: A paper was received at the same time, with your latest dispatch, purporting to be from the legation of the United States in London in the form of an official dispatch numbered 529, and signed Mr. Motley, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the government to that of Great Britain. Mr. Motley retains in this paper, the form and style of official correspondence, although he had ceased to hold official relations with this Government. He professes to write from a legation no longer in his charge. His paper entitled "End of Mission," and extending over 18 pages of manuscript, of which two are given to the acknowledgement of the receipt of his letter of recall and alleged causes of delay in their presentation, and less than one page records the taking leave and committal of his charge of archives and other property of legation. Here it might be supposed that having reached and recorded the "End of his Mission," it could be found in the end of his paper, but Mr. Motley proceeds through fifty odd pages, after recording the end of his mission, to place on record a statement of the manner in which it has been terminated. It may possibly occur to some sensitive persons that delicacy, not to say propriety, would suggest to a retired official of the Government wishing to place his views on official archives, to make a request to that effect, which certainly would have been most cheerfully accorded to a gentleman of Mr. Motley's eminent distinction and great ability, but Mr. Motley, "having closed his mission," asks no permission, but assumes a right to place his statement on record, questioning the last end. Denying the right of this assumption, I nevertheless allow place in diplomatic record of the country, to Mr. Motley's history, a end of his mission. "Mr. Motley states that on the 25th of June last, he read in the telegraphic intelligence from the United States, of a London journal, the announcement of his coming removal. He had not been an attentive reader of American newspapers. On the 25th day of June he had arrived, before the first rumor of the change, which had been an occasional newspaper topic, arrested his attention. It was not for me to question the measure of Mr. Motley's appreciation of his position in the confidence of his Government, but I cannot accept his statement that no shadow of difference of opinion existed between the President and his government and himself as to our relations with Great Britain. Mr. Motley was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James under the impression of his entire agreement on his part with the President as to our relations with Great Britain, and with confident expectation that if any difference might exist or should arise, the minister would accept and represent the views, opinions and policy of the government under which he held his power. Shortly after his appointment it became apparent that, upon the question of controlling interest of that moment, occupying the attention of the thoughtful and prudent, to restrain passions which had been excited by eloquent declamations. Mr. Motley accepted the views upon which popular excitement had been stimulated and wrought to very dangerous irritation, rather than those which the President deemed to be sound, and based upon true principles of public law. With much evident study and labor he prepared an elaborate memoir, and submitted it as his views upon questions at issue between the two governments; and as the general tenor of the instructions which he would desire to receive. It abounded in forcible expressions and strong epithets, and terms of denunciation not appropriate to the calm discussion of grave international differences. Beyond objection to its general tone and style of expression, this paper appeared to the President to be objectionable in other respects. It assumed to state what had passed in the Senate in secret session, and motives which had actuated members of that body. It had always been held that debates in either House of Congress, like communications of the President to either of these bodies, are not subjects for discussion with Foreign Powers. To have laid before one of those powers the action of the Senate other than its final judgment, or to have undertaken to explain the motives leading to that judgment, would have been an unauthorized assumption inconsistent with the independence of that body and with the respect due to it. Again Mr. Motley's memoir, if adopted, would have assured to express the views of the President upon the main question at issue, whereas the President thought it wise and in the interest of peace and future amicable settlements of those grave questions to postpone any presentation of his views upon the main issue beyond those subsequent, by expressed instructions May 15, '69, until the passions which had been aroused in England by rejection of the treaty, and by the leading speech made upon it, had exhausted themselves. There was nothing exceptionable in the manner in which their views of Mr. Motley were brought to the notice of Government. He presented them in an acceptable form and manner, free from obtrusivenes or forwardness. His instructions were framed in a different view of right, and duties involved in questions upon which the two governments were at issue. It was not doubted when he left the United States that he would cordially accept and carry out the views of government, according to these instructions. That such was not his course, must be admitted by every candid and impartial person who compares his instructions dated May 15, 1869, with his dispatch No. 8 giving an account of his interview with Earl Clarendon on 10th of June of that year. The tone, temper and language of these instructions were conciliatory.

Reasons were assigned why the rejected convention had not proved satisfactory. Without entering into argument, the positive instructions of Mr. Motley, as to what he must say were limited to two points.

1st. He was directed to say to Lord Clarendon that the Government in rejecting the recent Convention abandoned neither our own claims nor those of its own citizens, nor hope of an early, satisfactory and friendly settlement of the question pending between the two Governments.

2. He was further instructed that, in his private and social intercourse as well as in his official conversations, when it should become necessary, he should place the cause of the grievance of the United States against Great Britain, not so much upon her issuance of the recognition of insurgents in a state of war, as upon her conduct under and subsequent to such recognition.

It was left discretionary with Mr. Motley to touch upon other points referred to in his instructions, and certainly it was not contemplated or expected that he would go beyond cautiously guarded expressions of that paper, and the main point of defence between the views of the President and those advanced in Mr. Motley's memoir, was the connection with the amount of stress to be laid upon the time, manner and rightfulness as a measure justified by the public law, concessions of belligerency to the insurgents of the South by Great Britain.

The President held that it is right in every power when civil conflict has arisen within another State, and has attained sufficient complexion of magnitude and magnitude and completeness to define its own relation and those of its citizens and subjects toward parties to the conflict, so far as their rights and interests necessarily affected by it. Mr. Motley was instructed that such were the President's views, which he was to present, if he referred to this point in question, and that while the President regarded the necessity and the propriety of original concession by Great Britain, as questionable, he regarded that concession part of the case only so far as it shows the beginning and animus of that course of conduct which resulted so disastrously to the United States.

Instructions are made more clear in their reference to the fact that there were other Powers that were contemporaneous with Great Britain, with similar concessions, but that in England only had concession been followed by acts resulting in damage to the United States. He was requested, in social intercourse with the representatives of other powers which had made similar recognition, to let them understand that the United States made such recognition by them no ground of complaint. This was regardless of time or any supposed prematurity of such recognition. Mr. Motley's dispatch of the 12th of June shows how he fulfilled the trust committed to him. The determination of this Government not to abandon its claims nor those of its citizens was stated parenthetically, and in such a subordinate way as not to attract the attention of Lord Clarendon, and instead of expressing the hope entertained by the Government that there would be a satisfactory and friendly settlement of the question at issue, he volunteered unnecessarily, and from the manner in which it was thrust in, the highly objectionable statement, that the United States Government had no insidious purposes, and in violation of the spirit of his instructions, he confessed to a despondent feeling sometimes as to the possibility of the two nations ever understanding each other; of difficulty at this present moment, in their looking into each other's hearts. He repeats almost in indentical words, strong expressions, objections and expletives, stinging allusions, cutting observations, which had been submitted in his memoir, rejected by this department, and none of which were authorized by his instructions. He said he had been instructed to give reasons why, in the opinion of the President, the treaty signed on the 4th of January last, had been rejected, while no such instructions had been given him. He volunteered information that rejection of convention was not in the slightest degreee an affair of party. The whole tone of his remarks was in entire variance with the tone and spirit of his instructions. More than once he went to the verge admissable to diplomatic suggestion, in alluding, without any authority in his instructions, for such criminating or threatening intimation to contingencies which would depend on negotiations, concerning such vital questions. That the President concurred in the action of the Senate, not because he wished or hoped for war or unfriendly relations, but that he wished a brief pause in negotiations before once more calmly reviewing the situation and looking the issues between the countries, with all their difficulties, dangers and contingencies, steadily in the face. The contingencies of war or peace, are neither in the letter nor spirit of his instructions, nor authorized such expressions with which his remarks abounded. It is a grave responsibility for a Minister to assume to intimate to the government which accredits him, contingencies of war. Nations have been dragged into war by indiscretions less flagrant than those of Mr. Motley. He assumed responsibility beyond the propriety of his trust. Instead of saying what he had been authorized to say in relation to concession of belligerency, Mr. Motley informed Earl Clarendon that the President recognized the right of sovereign powers to issue a proclamation of neutrality between an insurgent portion of a nation and a lawful government, when such insurrection should have gained the necessary magnitude of consistency to the extent of organized power and probability of success, but that such measures must always be taken with a full view of the grave responsibility assumed. He was not instructed to threaten Great Britain or refer to her responsibilities. Mr. Motley characterized this concession in his interview with Lord Clarendon as the fountain-head of the disasters which had been caused to the American people both individually and collectively by the hands of Englishmen, and he added that from Great Britain alone had come a long series of deeds injurious to the United States as fruits of the proclamation.

Well might he say, as he did in a subsequent dispatch, on the 15th of June, 1869, that he had gone beyond the strict letter of his instructions. Mr. Motley's dispatch of the 12th of June, 1869, was received at the Department of State on the 23d of the same month. The Department did not then know that it had been submitted for verification to the inspection of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Such submission is not inconsistant with diplomatic usage, but it is inconsistent in the duty of a minister reporting an important interview where he has thus submitted his report for verification, and not inform the Government of that submission. Mr. Motley submitted a draft of his number eight to Lord Clarendon and failed to communicate to the government. The discrepancy between what Mr. Motley had been instructed, or authorized to say and what he did say did not fail to attract attention, and a memorandum was made at the time for the purpose of criticism at least. There were especial and peculiar reasons why the government desired to be kind to Mr. Motley. His high reputation in the field of letters, his general intelligence, unquestioned purity of character and personal familiarity with many prominent persons in official life in Great Britain secured for him his designation to the post which he was filling with considerable amount of popular approval, and it was then hoped he would command the confidence of Great Britain. There were other reasons to himself which suggested the avoidance of sharp criticism. The earnest tone of the memoir which he had offered as the basis of instructions was remembered, and it was thought not improbable that the language had been strongly pronounced and was more in accordance with the tone of the letter of his instructions than appeared from his dispatch. The Government sought excuses and desired to avoid a rebuke, and determined to overlook all that could be overlooked in his case. It appeared from his dispatch that he had already received a check from Lord Clarendon, when he was arrested by a remark that if the subject was to be discussed at all, it must be discussed from the bottom and thoroughly. The British Government had accepted the propriety of the President's suggestion to temporarily suspend negotiations, and no special exception had been openly taken to the tone and manner which Mr. Motley had presented himself. This afforded the President an opportunity to prevent any further misapprehension of his views, through Mr. Motley by taking from him the right to discuss further the Alabama claims in the spirit of kindness and tender consideration for his feelings. The desire to avoid criticism and to save his feelings may have been carried too far in that dispatch. It was not until more than a fortnight after the receipt by Mr. Motley, of the dispatch prohibiting his further discussion of these questions that he wrote to the Department informing it that his No. 8 of the 12th of June, had been submitted for verification to Lord Clarendon before its transmission to his own government. Had that submission been known at the date by acknowledgment on the 28th of June, his statement cannot be doubted that a very different reply would have been made. The tardy report of this important fact was received here on the 11th of August, when I was on a visit for only one day during temporary vacation, and the dispatch was not brought to my notice. The knowledge of it did not reach me until October, when the President was informed that Mr. Motley had withheld this important fact until after he had obtained the acknowledgment and the reply of the Department to a dispatch he had already drawn. It was impossible that he should remain a representative of the Government longer than the exigencies of the public service required. I am quite justified in asserting that from October last year until the day when his successor was nominated to the Senate, Motley's retention in his position was with the reluctant approval of the President, and with his frequently declared intention to name a successor at no distant day. The withdrawal of the right to discuss the Alabama question on which he had manifested an absence of sympathy with the President, and a willingness to represent the views of the Government, left no room for further mistakes on that question, as he had upon entering on his mission been entrusted with the completion of the naturalization convention, and with negotiations for a circular treaty, on both of which he was then actively engaged, the President was inclined to allow him to complete at least one of these before his recall. On the 27th of June last Lord Clarendon died. Congress was drawing its session to a close. The President has never failed to desire the earliest possible adjustment of the Alabama question. In September, 1869, before the knowledge of the submission of Mr. Motley's dispatch of June 12, to Lord Clarendon came to me, Mr. Motley had been instructed to express to Her Majesty's Government the readiness of the United States to enter into the consideration of the question. The death of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs suggested the possibility of advancing the settlement under the successor of the deceased statesman, either restoring the discussion of the question to the American Minister in London, or through his agency in advancing the prosecution of it in Washington. The cordial and sympathetic co-operation of the American Minister was necessary for the realization of any hope in that direction, however able and faithful, Mr. Motley may have shown himself on other questions, it had been demonstrated that the President could not rely upon his co-operation in the line of his views and his policy on the great question. When intelligence of Lord Clarendon's death reached here, Congress was near the day for adjournment (the 15th of July). The opportunity for the renewal of negotiations might arise before the Senate would again convene in December.

It was foreseen that the new minister would naturally hesitate to enter upon so important a position without having been confirmed by the Senate, would have less confidence in his position, and would speak with less authority should he go abroad without having received the assent of the Senate to his appointment. It seemed that any supposed reason for further retention of Mr. Motley should yield to more important public consideration, having a representative in sympathy with the President's views, who could take advantage of any disposition to renew the discussion of the Alabama question. Consequently I addressed Mr. Motley a letter of that date quoted in his paper, informing him that the President found it desirable to make a change in the mission, and wished to allow him an opportunity to resign. In view of the importance of having the nomination of Mr. Motley's successor confirmed by the Senate before adjournment, I sent a cable dispatch on the 12th of July requesting an answer to my letter of July 1st. Mr. Motley's commission expressed on its face that he was to hold his office during the pleasure of the President. In his paper he expresses the opinion that had a change been contemplated, he should have been privately informed of it. He was thus informed before the public was informed and before any other than speculative announcement. On the 14th of July, the day before was adjourned, he telegraphed declining to resign. The nomination of his successor was sent to the Senate that same day. On that day also he wrote a letter home, which is set forth at length substantially, but not entirely as written in his paper. This letter was marked "private," although that designation is omitted in the copy of his paper, doubtless through inadvertance. The omission becomes important, however, since he states somewhat in a tone of complaint that it has never been acknowledged. It is well, therefore, to note this character of his letter, assigned to it by himself, and to state further that it was not written as a dispatch; was not numbered, and was not in the form of an official paper. In this letter he speaks of his appointment with, he believes, the unanimous consent of the Senate. I know not Mr. Motley's sources of information of the proceedings of the Senate in their secret session, in which alone nominations for office are considered. He refers to these proceedings with an apparent confidence that suggests more intimacy with the Executive proceedings of that body than is allowed by its rules to those who are not members. The injunction of secrecy had not been removed from the proceedings of the Senate on Mr. Motley's confirmation. He relies on outside rumors, which certainly were current, that the consent of the Senate had been unanimous. My confidence in and appreciation of that body leads me to concur in Mr. Motley's belief. Rumors, however, also says that upon the question of his recall, the Senate, approaches nearly to the same degree of unanimity. That only three votes were recorded against recall, and that among the three so voting was not the eminent Senator with whose name he subsequently seeks to identify the course of that recall. On the question of his appointment, and on that of his recall, therefore the Senate was nearly or entirely unanimous.

In its concurrence with the President it will be safe to assume that Mr. Motley has furnished the first instance in the history of the Government of a Minister refusing his resignation, when it had been requested by the President from whom he received his appointment. Moreover, Mr. Motley must be aware that a Government to rid itself of a Minister can find other means of obtaining a resignation or enforcing a vacancy in office than through a written request. When Mr. Motley, referring to my dispatch of June 28, 1869, quoted by him as of June 29, says that it contained only exceptions taken by you or me, to any expression of mine or his, during the whole course of my or his mission, he had probably forgotten the dispatch, No. 75, October 11th, 1869, in which, after referring to my not having been aware that his statement of his conversation with Lord Clarendon on the 10th of June, had been submitted to his Lordship for verification, he was told that "as without explanation his Lordship may naturally be surprised at finding some purporting to come from the President, which are contained in written paper submitted by you in June last, was inconsistent with his views contained in paper, dated the 25th of September last which you were instructed to read to him. I must ask you to explain to him that your presentation and treatment of the subject discussed at that interview were in part disapproved by me in my communication of 26th of June last. "The requirement upon a Minister to state to the government to which he is accredited that a presentation made by him as to views of power which he represented was inaccurate and is disapproved is a hard one but its necessity in this case was unmistakable in his execution of this requirement Mr. Motley only partially appreciated or only partially presented Lord Clarendon's exceptions taken on his part in this interview of the 10th June. It was thought best however, to pass the matter over, for reasons the general nature of which has been already indicated. He now treats this as serious, I hope not intentional, departure from his instructions as a "Diplomatic Incident" and designates as an almost imperceptible variation in verbal rendering of a single paragraph in what had been in fact an entire misrepresentation. His tone, temper and object to his instructions, and an important doctrine of public law Mr. Motley seeks to justify in his presentation in June as the views of the President of that which he was not then authorized to present by reference to the statement and presentation contained in his subsequent instructions on the 25th of September. There are wide differences and broad distinctions between those instructions and Mr. Motley's paper of the 30th of June, although he states his inability to discover inconsistency; but even supposing them to be identical, a Minister is censurable who presumes to anticipate the authority of his Government in presentation of wishes and opinions. It remains only to notice Mr. Motley's adoption of the rumor which had its origin in this city in a source bitterly, personally and vindictively hostile to the President. Mr. Motley says it has been rumored that he was removed from the post of Minister of England on account of opposition made by an eminent Senator who honors (me) him with his friendship to the San Domingo treaty. Men are apt to attribute their own failures, their own misfortunes, to others rather than themselves, and claim association or seek partnership with real or imaginary greatness with which to divide their sorrows, their mistakes. There can be no question as to the identity of the eminent Senator at whose door Mr. Motley is willing to lay the cause of his removal, but he is entirely mistaken in seeking vicarious leave of his loss in confidence and favor, and it is unworthy Mr. Motley's real merit and ability and an injustice to the venerable Senator alluded to, to whose influence and agency he was originally indebted for his nomination, to attribute to him any share in the cause of his removal. In conclusion, Mr. Motley collates the dates of the rejection of the San Domingo treaty, June 30th, and that my letter requesting his resignation, July 1st, which he placed on record as a historical fact. To some minds *post pre propter hoc* is conclusive cause and effect. There is tradition in England, believed by many, that good men's lands owed their appearance to the fall of certain steeples in the preceding year. The coincidence which Mr. Motley stamps as a historical fact is not only a most remarkable one which has been the subject of history. It finds its parallel in that recorded by another illustrious author, who tells us two old women, who, tracing things back from effect to causes, naturally reverted to their deceased husbands, respecting whose lives, deaths and burials they compared notes, and discovered sundry circumstances that tallied with wonderful exactness such as Barbas' father having been exactly four years and ten months older than Kit's father, and one of them having died on a Wednesday and the other on Thursday, and both of them having been of a very fine make and remarkably good looking men with other extraordinary coincidences. How Mr. Motley, in his paper "On the End of his Mission," denies having even expressed an opinion on the subject of the San Domingo treaty, seeks to connect his recall with the almost contemperaneous rejection of that treaty, except by some process of reasoning similar to that which occupied the heads of two worthy old women, or by placing himself under the sheltering wing of the eminent Senator referred to, it is difficult to see? It were useless to attempt to refute such logic, but Mr. Motley and the world knew that the hostility and opposition of the Senator to question the of said San Domingo treaty has accomplished all that they could towards rejection. Many months before he was invited to resign. The treaty was admitted to be practically dead, and was only for mal-action in the Senate for weeks and months before its decease. Illustrious statesmen of Great Britain and the event, which took place on the 27th of June, determined the time for inviting Mr. Motley to make a place for his successor, who might be entrusted with negotiations in case a disposition be shown on the part of the successor to Lord Clarendon, to enter into a discussion and adjustment of the Alabama claims. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

[Signed] HAMILTON FISH.

HOUSE.

In the House the Committee on Foreign Relations, this morning, agreed to report as a substitute for Banks' San Domingo resolution the Senate joint resolution, providing for the appointment of Commissioners.

The following House bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. DRAKE to supply universities and colleges of the country with copies of all Congressional documents.

Mr. COBB, to promote the utility of the Congressional Library.

Mr. BUCK, to provide for the appointment of additional United States Judges in Alabama.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, granting the right of way through the public lands to the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company.

Mr. ARNELL, to set apart all money arising from the sale of public lands for five years to the common schools of the South.

Mr. WILLIAMS, granting the right of way for a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad in Utah, to Wallawalla, Oregon.

Mr. CONGER, relinquishing the jurisdiction of the United States over part of Fort Gratoit Military Reservation, Michigan.

Mr. CLARKE, of Texas, to reimburse Texas for expenditures in protecting her frontier from hostile Indian tribes.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, in relation to a railroad bridge across the Mississippi.

Mr. SAWYER, extending the benefits of military asylums to volunteers of 1812. Also, to provide a building for a postoffice, etc., at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Mr. AXTELL, for the relief of the settlers on public lands in California.

Mr. JOHNSON, defining swamp lands. Also, for the relief of the distillers of brandy from the grape exclusively.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, to enable soldiers, sailors and marines to pre-empt lands at a minimum price on the alternate reserved sections of railroad grant lands. Also, to provide for the construction and completion of the harbor of Duluth, Minnesota.

Mr. ORTH, granting a bounty to sailors for the destruction of the enemy's property.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1871.

Although efforts will be made by Mr. Kellogg, of Conneticut, and others to again bring before the House, the bill abolishing the income tax, there is no question but the House will refuse to repeal that portion of the law. When a call of States is made, the bill will be presented again for a direct vote, but this the House will avoid, as it done before, the members preferring not to put themselves on record on this question. The Ways and Means Committee is about equally divided on this question of repeal, but the Senate Finance Committee is largely in favor of the continuance of the law. Several bills are before the latter Committee, but no action upon them will be taken as the Senate is undoubtedly against the repeal. Senator Sherman claims that if this tax is taken off some other tax will have to be imposed in order to realize sufficient revenue for the current necessities.

FENIAN RECEPTION.

The Fenian Brotherhood and the Irish Revolution Brotherhood met yesterday to perfect arrangements for the reception of Fenians recently pardoned by Her Majesty's Government. The released prisoners will reach here early next week. When the intelligence was received here that the British Government had discharged the Irish-American prisoners the Secretary of State telegraphed to the American Representative in London to furnish them with first class passage to the United States. The British Government then volunteered to give them a second class passage to this county, but they very naturally preferred to accept the first class offer of the United States. A dispatch was received from the American Legation at London at the State Department yesterday stating that John McClure, Underwood, O'Donovan and Rossa had sailed in the steamship Cuba for New York. Col. Wm. G. Halpin and some others refused their conditional pardon Thomas F. Burke has not yet discharged. McClure had been sentenced to death, but his sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life, O'Connell to ten years penal servitude; Rossa to penal servitude for life; Hoffman to fifteen years penal servitude, while Burke had been sentenced to death and made ready for execution, when his sentence also was commuted to imprisonment for life.

FROM EUROPE.

WAR ITEMS.

LONDON, January 9.—The *Times'* special correspondent with the army of Prince Frederick Charles describes the fighting of the Loire in the forest of Vendome and at Mont Oire on the 6th inst., and says the French retreated westward. The Prussians followed them, and met with but little resistance. The Germans captured by the French are sent to the Island of Oberon, on the west coast of France, and opposite the mouth of the Charente. Many Bonapartist agents have been arrested in France.

Telegrams from Versailles to the *Times* today, says that the American Consul has been permitted to leave Paris, and has arrived here.

The Prussian guns could easily shell the city. Several houses in Paris were on fire. There has apparently not been much firing to-day. The French redoubt at Notre Dame de Clamaret is occupied by the Prussians, and its fire turned against the French. There is no appearance of a sortie.

The Prussian losses are still insignificant.

Another correspondent at Versailles telegraphs on the 7th that the bombardment of the forts on the southern side of Paris is steadily continued, and that the fire of the French has slackened. It is supposed that several guns in the forts have been dismounted.

The weather is favorable for siege operations.

A correspondent at Margency says that Forts Rosny and Nogent have suffered severely, and that it is believed there are no French infantry outside the fortifications on the east and northeast.

Paris is active, and offensive operations are expected immediately.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 9, 1871.

OIL FIRE.

Yesterday morning the tar cock of Still No. 1, of the Oiecphine Oil Works, at Greenpoint, Long Island, exploded and set fire to the still. In about thirty minutes the fire was communicated to Still No. 2, and at present a great fire is raging. The Fire Department of Brooklyn is out in full force and doing what it can. The works are owned by Isaac Bernheimer, Jacob Goldsmith and Isaac Steisman. No insurance. In all probability the entire works will be destroyed. The loss will amount to one million dollars.

COLONIZATION.

A meeting of the friends of the American Colonization Society, whose object is to colonize Africa with people of color from this country was held last evening in the Rev. Rutger's Presbyterian Church, Madison. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not large. The Rev. Dr. Simpson, President of the Columbian College, Washington, delivered the opening address.

CHURCH ON WATER.

The new floating church for marines, at the foot of Pike street, was solemnly consecrated in accordance with the rites of the Episcopal Church, by Bishop Potter, yesterday.

ITALIAN UNITY CELEBRATION.

A meeting to celebrate the completion of Italian unity, which is to be held on next Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music, promises to be one of the most elegant and imposing demonstrations that New York has seen for a long time. Vice President Colfax has written a letter heartily endorsing the objects of the meeting, and numerous letters of like character have been received from distinguished statesmen. General Dix is to preside, and speeches from Beecher, Judge Emmett and others, are announced.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Sleighing in New York City.

—Washington is thronged with visitors.

—Painesville O. had a ten thousand dollar fire yesterday.

—A Jankan's Jewelry store of Cleveland was burglarized last night, to the tune of $1,000.

—The Evangelical preachers of Cincinnati, almost unanimously in convention against licensing of bawdy houses.

—One of the paper mills of Rice, Jr., at Newton Falls, Mass, was burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at $30,000. Insured for $15,000.

—The steamship City or Brooklyn, which left New York for Liverpool on the 31st ult., was spoken eight hundred and thirty miles out, while sailing under canvas. She had lost the fans of her propeller on the 3d inst. A number of cabin passengers were transferred to the German steamship Hausa.

—The report of the Special Commission on the penal and reformatory institutions of Michigan, just published, treats these subjects at length and in an able manner. It strongly condemns the management of jails, poor houses, county insane asylums, and recommends their abolition, the erection of district prisons, another insane asylum, a school for the feeble minded and idiots, a home for pauper children, work houses for vagrant and dissolute paupers, a hospital for diseased and aged paupers, and various other recommendations.

AN Illinois editor was moved to say, on the 31st ult.: "On the last day of every year we stand, as it seems, on a point above the other days, and looking back o'er the great page of a year, we count more easily its joys and sorrows, its pains and pleasures, its labors and rewards, and then turning our eye upon the clear unbroken page of the year to come, with its promises and prospects, our minds are filled with many and varied thoughts." At first thought one might suppose if the page is clear and unbroken, that the promises would be naught and the prospects blank.

IT having been announced that a gift concert would be given in Chicago in aid of the Library Association, Mr. Edwin Lee Brown writes to the papers of the city, saying that he wishes to ward off, if possible, this disgrace from the Association and the city, and that he will be one of 100 persons to give $1,000 each, one of 50 persons who shall give $2,000 each to found a free public library of which the present library of the Chicago Library Association shall be the nucleus.

STATE CAPITAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 9, 1871.

Harrisburg presents quite a lively appearance. The trains to-day brought large numbers of politicians from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and nearly all the counties to witness and participate in the Treasury fight, which agreeably to promise, will come off Wednesday. The friends of Mackey have not lost confidence in his strength, and believe that he will lay cold all his opponents. There was a canard started that he would withdraw and throw his strength to McGrath, a Democrat, but those who know Mackey, know too well how close he sticks to party to put any reliance in such rumors. He will stand the fight in the caucus and be either elected or whipped. Dan. O. Barr, of Pittsburgh, has very considerable Democratic strength. He is so fresh in politics that not a word can be urged against him. He will have no show for the election, but was the majority Democratic he would certainly accomplish the election. Huff is making a strong push, but it is said among the knowing ones that he is only in the field to gain strength for the next contest when he will come up a much more formidable candidate than he is now. The situation is very much mixed, but your correspondent will wager a big apple that Mackey makes the riffle.

Society is all agog for the grand January reception at the Gubernatorial Mansion. The milliners are kept very busy and the tailors do not complain of dull times, and all owe the rush of trade to the Governor's reception. Any Pittsburghers who may be in this city on that evening will be made welcome guests.

CUDJO.

LATER—MIDNIGHT.

Mr. Mackey will doubtless be elected State Treasurer on Wednesday. It is very quiet in the campaign, but the Mackeyites will be in large majority in the Republican caucus, which assembles to-morrow night, and the feeling is to stick to the nomination of that body that Party lines are being drawn closer by the diversity of the political complexion of the Legislature.

S.

Juan Bautista Topete.

The following sketch of Admiral Topete, the successor of Gen. Prim in the government of Spain, is taken from an article called "Castillian Days," in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, by Col. John Hay:

Next to Marshal Prim is Admiral Topete, the brave and magnanimous soldier who opened to the exiled Generals the gates of Spain, and made the Revolution possible. It was the senseless outrage perpetrated upon the Generals of the Union Liberals, arresting and exiling them to the Canaries, which drove that party at last into open rebellion. When, still later, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier were sent out of Spain, Admiral Topete was charged with the duty of conveying them to Portugal. He came back to his post at Cadiz the determined enemy of the late Government and the earnest partizen of Montpensier. In this scandalous town improper motives are of course attributed to all public men. But it is enough to look in the frank, bluff face of Topete, to see that he is a man much more easily influenced by generous impulses than by any hope of gain. He is no politician. He has no clear revolutionary perceptions. He is a bigoted adherent of the Church. But he saw the country dishonored by its profligate rulers. He saw decent citizens outraged and banished by the caprice of power. He went with his whole soul into the conspiracy that was to right this wrong, not looking far beyond his honest and chivalrous nose. The conspiracy was conducted by Prim with wonderful secrecy and skill; and, as if fortune had grown tired of baffling him, the most remarkable luck favored all his combinations. He and Serrano and Dulce, from their far distant exiles, arrived the same night on board Topete's flag-ship in the Bay of Cadiz, and the next morning the band that played the forbidden Hymn of Riego on the deck of the Saragossa, crumbled the Bourbon dynasty with its lively vibrations. Rams' horns are as good as rifled cannon when the walls are ready to fall.

Topete has preserved his consistency unspotted ever since. He left the Cabinet when the candidature of the Duke of Genoa was resolved upon, and only returned upon the express provision that he came in as an adherent of Montpensier. He has refused all favors, decorations, or promotions. He has fought all the advances which have been made in the way of religious liberty, and proved himself on all occasions a true friend, a true Catholic and the most honest and awkward of politicians. The caricaturists are especially fond of him, usually representing him as a jolly Jack Tar, with tarpaulin and portentious shirt-collars, and a vast spread of white duck over the stern sheets. *La Flaca* recently had an irresistible sketch, representing the gallant Admiral as an Austurian nurse with a dull baby lying in her capacious bosom, bearing an absurd unlikeness to the Duke of Montpensier.

A Wedding Secret.

The most singular incident in the eventful life of Sam Houston, and one hitherto never explained, was his abandonment of the Governorship of Tennessee only three days after marrying a young wife. He became a voluntary exile among the Indians of the plains for years thereafter, was made a great chief, and only reappeared in public life when Texas was struggling for independence. The *Galveston News* lifts the veil from the secret chamber of Houston's heart by this strange narration. What we know about the matter is so honorable to him that we shall, for the first time, put it in print. We may promise that our information is derived indirectly from one now deceased, who, during her life, had a right to know what caused that strange episode in the life of that great man. Governor Houston's first bride was a Tennessee belle of surpassing beauty, and of considerable social rank. She was, if not the affianced bride, at least the sweetheart of a neighboring gentleman, when Governor Houston sought her hand. Her family being very ambitious, forced the match, and she was married. After retiring to her bridal chamber, her deportment was such as to cause him to suspect that while her hand was his, her heart was another's. She confessed the truth when interrogated, and while promising fidelity and wifely duty, declared herself unable to love him. He at once retired from the house, leaving his bride as pure and spotless as ever. He at once resigned his position and went among the Comanches. In the course of time the lady sought and obtained a divorce.

Terrible Death.

Thomas Kelley, a farmer living in Lynnville township, about fifty years of age, met his death under peculiar and painful circumstances. On Wednesday last during the forenoon he went into the field to drive up his young cattle. In the field is a well or water hole dug five and a half feet deep in the clay to get stock water in dry seasons. This hole was full of water when the freeze took place, but had settled away, perhaps two feet. It is supposed he stepped upon the ice and broke through. Not coming home that night the neighbors were aroused on Thursday morning and search made. His lifeless body was found in this well, sunk up to the knees and in the water up to the chin. Evidences of his unsuccessful attempts to get out were abundant, and he died from mere exposure and exhaustion. Being small in stature he was unable to pull himself out, though he could reach the ice and broke it off all around. He was a man of exemplary habits, and respected by his neighbors. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his untimely and cruel death.—*Rochelle (Ogle county, Ill.) Register*

Give me liberty or give me death. Patrick Henry—Pier. Dannal's & Co.'s Cream ale was not brewed in Mr. Henry's time.

RADICAL CURE Rupture Truss at Dr Keysers 167 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPARTNERSHIP.
WAGNER LEECH & CO., Pittsburgh.
McHENRY, LEECH & CO., Philadelphia.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1871.
We have this day formed a copartnership as Brokers and Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its products. Warehouses, Delaware river, Philadelphia.
A. R. McHENRY, Sr., Philadelphia.
RICHARD T. LEECH, Pittsburgh.
I. WAGNER, Pittsburgh.
ja10:l10

BOOK AGENS MAKE $80 to $200 per month by selling
Great Fortunes
And How They Were Made. By J. D. McCabe, Jr. New, fresh and original. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound, it shows how a poor school master made $40,000,000; how a poor, half blind sailor became a great banker, a butcher's apprentice the wealthiest man in America; an unknown mechanic a millionaire, with many more such examples; how energy, talent and patient industry have always met with success when properly exerted; how money can be made honestly and without sacrifice of principle. Send for Circular, etc., and notice extra terms. Address GEO. MACLEAN, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, or E. HANNAFORD & CO., Cincinnati and Chicago. ja10

PROCLAMATION.
THE ELECTORS OF THE
TWELFTH WARD
Of the City of Pittsburgh, will meet at their respective places for holding elections, on
Tuesday, 17th Day of January, A. D. 1871,
and elect one person to serve as SELECT COUNCILMAN for said Ward.
JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.
PITTSBURGH, January 6th, 1871. ja7:l8

THIRTY-SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS—Will purchase a good brick dwelling house of six rooms, cellar and yard, gasfixtures in all the rooms, situate on Second avenue near the corner of Grant street. Terms—$2,600 cash; remainder in one year. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SON.
ja5 56 Smithfield street.

NOTICE.
PATRICK O'DONNELL.
Eating House, West Pittsburgh Boro.
The License Board will hear the above application on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11th, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7, 1871. ja9:l15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO.,
January 9, 1870.
☞ DIVIDEND.—
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable on demand at the office of the Company.
W. H. McCLELAND, Treasurer.
ja10:l3

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that books for the subscription to
THE INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK
Of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company of West Pennsylvania will open at the office of the Company, 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.
By order of the Directors.
A. PATTERSON, Secretary.
Printed copies of the act of incorporation, with full explana ions of the purposes of the Company, may be had on application at the office of the Company or to
Hon. JOSEPH WALTON, W. C. AUGHINBAUGH
Hon. JAS. P. BARR, C. F. SCHWARZ
JOHN D. SCULLY, Esq, C. J. SMITH
W. W. PATRICK, Esq, ALEX. TINDLE
A. B. STEVENSON
The annual election for Directors of the Cooperative Life Insurance Company will take place at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1871.
New stock to be voted at said election must be subscribed on or before the 20th day of January.
By order of the Directors.
ja10:l5TTHS A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

☞ GRAND
Masquerade and Fancy Dress Carnival!
TO BE GIVEN AT
THE RINK,
Tuesday Evening, January 10,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
KEYSTONE SKATING CLUB.
Rate of admission on Carnival Night 50c., children 25c. The usual rate is adults 30c., children 15c. ja10:l16

A SUPPLEMENT—To an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the safe keeping and custody of the funds of the city."
WHEREAS, The terms of the depositaries designated by Councils, under the provisions of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the safe keeping and custody of the funds of the city," passed on the 7th day of January, 1871, and upon the first day of February of each year following, and there is no provision made as to the time when the city deposits shall be withdrawn from said depositaries, and it would be onerous to require the whole amount on deposit to be withdrawn in one day. Now, therefore,
SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all moneys of the city of Pittsburgh which shall be in any depositary of said city at the end of the term for which they shall have been respectively elected, shall be withdrawn therefrom as follows: One-third on the first day of February, one-third on the first day of March and one-third on the first day of April next succeeding the date of the election of a successor, as required by said ordinance, Provided said depositary shall agree to pay interest upon the moneys remaining in its possession until the same has been paid, at the rate which it had agreed to pay on such deposit.
SEC. 2. That the terms of all depositaries elected, or to be elected, in pursuance of said ordinance shall continue until successors shall have been duly elected and qualified, and in case a successor or successors shall not be elected and qualified before the first day in February in any year, the funds shall be withdrawn, one-third on the first day of the first, second and third months, succeeding the date when such successor shall be so elected and qualified.
SEC. 3. That in case any one depositary shall be duly elected and qualified, and any one or more depositaries shall not have been so duly elected, or shall not be duly qualified, it shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to designate the depositary or depositaries, which shall be superseded by those so elected and qualified.
SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.
Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 12th day of December, A. D. 1870.
A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Common Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ja10

AN ORDINANCE—To authorize the employment of Clerks in the Treasurer's Office and to provide for the payment of their salaries.
SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Finance Committee shall be and are hereby empowered to authorize the employment by the City Treasurer [illegible] be necessary for the proper performance of the duties of the office. They shall be employed permanently upon an annual salary or temporarily for such time as in the judgment of said Committee their services may be required, and shall receive such compensation as said Finance Committee may by resolution direct, not exceeding the sum of $5,400 for any one year.
SEC. 2. The persons so employed shall be paid by the City Treasurer upon warrants drawn upon Appropriation No. 2, Salaries, which warrants shall be drawn upon orders of the Finance Committee, and not otherwise, and all persons employed by the City Treasurer without authority shall be paid by him.
SEC. 3. That persons so employed by the City Treasurer shall be selected by and responsible to the City Treasurer, who shall be responsible to the city for all their acts. The Finance Committee shall be and are hereby authorized to fix the compensation to be allowed the City Treasurer for clerks employed during the fiscal year 1870, which amount shall be paid to the City Treasurer upon order of said Committee from such fund as Committee may direct: Provided, that the amount so to be paid shall not exceed the sum of $5,400.
SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.
Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 12th day of December, A. D. 1870.
A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem. Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ja10

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing a Change of Grade on Penn avenue, from a point 424.75 feet west of Lang avenue to an angle 349.66 feet west of west line of Dallas avenue.
SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the present grade of Penn avenue, between a point 424.75 feet west of the west curb line of Lang avenue, and an angle 349.66 feet west of the west curb line of Dallas avenue, be and the same is hereby changed, so that the grade commencing at a point 424.75 west of the west curb line of Lang avenue west 166.75 feet with a fall of 1.56 feet per 100 to the east curb line of Murtland street, and from the east curb line of Murtland street with a rise 1.10 feet per 100 feet west 1163.54 feet to an angle.
SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.
Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.
A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ja9

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing a Change in width of Homewood avenue, from 60 feet to 50 feet in width, from Penn avenue to Frankstown avenue.
SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the width of Homewood avenue, now 60 feet, be and the same is hereby changed to 50 feet in width, from Penn avenue to Frankstown avenue, the 50 feet street preserving the same centre as the 60 feet street.
SEC. 2. That any ordinance or parts of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.
Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 28th day of December, 1870.
A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ja9

IN THE COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., in the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH E. McCABE, deceased.
No. 9, September Term, 1870, Writ of Partition.
To Ann Eliza McCabe, Thompson F. McCabe, Isabella Anderson, John McCabe, Levinia McGill, Mary Brenneman, Levi Brenneman, Wm. Laughlin, Joseph Laughlin, Samuel Laughlin, and Emeline Laughlin:
You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned Writ of Partition or valuation on the premises in Scott township, Allegheny county, Pa., on THURSDAY, February 23, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such manner and in such proportions as the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
HUGH S. FLEMING,
Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1870. ja10:6-T

OPENING OF WALTERS STREET, PITTSBURGH.—Notice is hereby given that the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Walters Street are now in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments were made are required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, or liens will be filed for the same.
J. F. SLAGLE,
City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, January 9, 1870. ja10

FIRST NATIONAL AND FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL.
TUESDAY EVENING, January 10th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, will be added to former list of valuable stocks.
10 shares First National Bank.
23 shares Farmers' Deposit National Bank.
ja10 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

SUNDRIES—
8 Bales of Cotton,
22 Sacks of Peanuts,
10 Sacks Feathers.
To arrive by rail, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

500 BBLS. PURE WEST VA. OIL.
500 bbls Natural Lubricating Oil;
500 bbls Head-Light Oil, 170 degrees test: In store and for sale by
PITTSBURGH OIL CO.,
no14 334 Penn stree

BROOM CORN—100 Bales in store for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—2 Good Boiler Makers. Steady employment and good wages. Address R. M. REED & CO., Steubenville, Ohio.

WANTED—BREAD BAKER.—Single man, German or Scotch preferred. References required as to character and qualifications. Wages $40 per month, with board and washing. Inquire of J. PORTERFIELD & CO., corner Market street and First avenue. ja10:l17

WANTED.—HARDWARE SALESMAN—A first class Hardware Salesman, with an established Western trade wanted by NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO., Philadelphia. ja7:l11

WANTED—A TENANT for the room on the first floor Dispatch Building, from April next. Also, several other rooms to let. Apply to Mrs. J. HERON FOSTER, 202 South Avenue, Allegheny.

WANTED—By the Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company, a CANVASSER to canvass from the home office. Apply to or address DANIEL SWOGER, General Agent of the Company, 108 Sixth (late St. Clair) Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES. $35,500 to invest, in large or small amounts, on city or country property.
THOMAS K. PETTY,
no15 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES. $30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest.
CHARLES JEREMY,
Real Estate Agent, 68 Grant street.

LOST AND FOUND.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of NEWTON POTTER, on old Washington road, Scott township, about December 1, a RED COW, apparently four or five years old with a rope around her horns. Owner will please call, pay charges and take her away.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—The Four Story Brick STORE, No. 74 Wood street. Enquire at 71 Market street, of HAYS & GETTY.

TO-LET—That fine New Warehouse, No. 72 Wood street, now occupied by the Germania Savings Bank. Enquire of W. H. HAYS, 18 Wood street.

TO-LET—Three Story Dwelling and Store Room, No. 21 Diamond street. Enquire at No. 18 Wood street.
W. H. HAYS.

TO-LET.—The Store, No. 71 Wood STREET, between Fourth avenue and Diamond street, lately occupied by the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company. Inquire of CHARLES HAYS, No. 102 Liberty street.

TO LET.—A three story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with all the modern improvements in first class order, with stable &c. attached, situated on the corner of Penn and Fifth street, (formerly Pitt.) Possession given April 1. For terms, &c., apply at
HAYS & STEWART'S,
102 Liberty street.
Also, store room on Ferry street, second door from Diamond street. Apply at above number.

TO-LET.
STORE ROOM, No. 73 BEAVER AVENUE, Allegheny, with privilege of entire building. Possession given immediately. Enquire on the premises of
de28 W. C. COOK.

TO-LET.
LARGE HALL.
The Large, well-lighted and handsomely furnished Hall of the
Fourth Ward Public School House
FOR RENT.
Very suitable for church services.
Apply to W. A. HERRON,
de10:l7-eT Secretary School Board.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OFFER FOR RENT
OFFICES,
In Suits or Single Rooms, in their New Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The Building will be fully completed and ready for occupancy on the first of April next.
de31:k6 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Dwelling House of eight rooms on Forty-third street, near Butler, now occupied by William Bailey. Possession April 1st. Will be sold low. Apply to
JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Attorney at Law,
ja10:l4 114 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.
1 large 2 horse SPRING WAGON.
1 light 1 horse SPRING WAGON.
1 light 1 horse CART.
1 FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALE.
Lot of EMPTY BARRELS, by
JOHN DYER,
Ja6 Mary's Court, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—No. 5 Burke & Barnes' SAFE. One Oak Writing Desk; One Vat, holding six barrels. One Stove. Inquire at 86 MARKET STREET. 12-31:tf

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds, constantly on hand.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.
JAMES HILL & CO.,
Corner Marion Avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE.
EXTRA No. 1 and No. 2 LARD OIL,
LUBRICATING OILS, Etc.
Also, PRIME FAMILY LARD, in tierces, barrels and buckets, at lowest rates.
JAS. DALZELL & SON,
oc14:h19 68 and 70 Water street.

FOR SALE.—COAL WORKS.—700 Acres, Railroad, Houses, Pit Wagons, Mules, Tools, Boats and Fixtures in running order. Low for cash or trade for property, or will lease the same; situated on the Ohio river. Other property of all kinds in the city. 20 acres with improvements, 16 miles on the Central Railroad; also, property in Sharpsburg and in the city and East. Enquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
de16 110 Grant St., opposite the Cathedral.

FOR SALE—SMALL COUNTRY SEAT.—Situated one mile from Port Perry. Contains three acres of rich garden land, filled with fruit of the best varieties, all bearing; 300 grape vines; one of the best springs of water at the door. The improvements are a neat 2 Story Dwelling, with 4 rooms, nearly new; also a Tenant House, with 3 rooms, Stable and other outbuildings. This property is offered at a very low figure, as the owner is moving south. Apply to
se22 B. McLAIN & CO., No. 104 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.
ON 44th STREET.—Two Handsome Brick Dwellings of 7 and 8 rooms respectively. Lots 48 by 100 and 26 by 100.
ON 43d STREET.—One fine two story Brick Dwelling of 9 rooms. Lot 24 by 127.
ON BUTLER STREET.—One Handsome Brick Dwelling of 7 rooms and finished attic. Lot 26 by 100.
ON 45th STREET.—Two very fine lots 20 and 24 by 100.
ON 44th STREET.—An elegant Lot 46 by 100.
Farms, Houses, Lots of all descriptions, and Money in sums of $500 to $5,000, may be had at
T. R. SILL & SON,
no5 Cor. Penn and 33d streets.

S. McClean & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Personal and prompt attention given to everything in the business. Collections made. Certificates issued, and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Advances made on Government Securities at liberal rates. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, &c., &c. All local or other Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper, &c., bought and sold at the usual rates of Commission.
N. B.—We are the General Agents of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers and Fiscal Agents, at Pittsburgh, and about twenty surrounding counties, for the negotiation of the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroads. We are now receiving applications and making appointments of Sub-Agencies, including Banks, Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, prominent Merchants, Manufacturers, Capitalists, etc., to aid in this worthy enterprise. We believe this bond to be the best security offered in the market to investors since the Government was a borrower. ja9

PITTSBURGH
BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent., free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—Geo. A. Berry, President; S. H. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. M'Kinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, Jno. Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. of Pennsylvania,
PITTSBURGH, January 7th, 1871.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY L. BUTLER, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. MURDOCK,
ja9:l15 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

NATIONAL AND FIFTH AVENUE BANKS—EWALT BRIDGE CO., &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, January 10th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,
30 shares Exchange National Bank;
7 shares Peoples National Bank;
5 shares Fifth Avenue Bank;
10 shares Ewalt Bridge Co.;
20 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.
ja9 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public are informed that Mr. C. W. [illegible] will serve his patrons with Shell Oysters from our establishment in future. Mr. [illegible] well-known enterprise and character for fair dealing is a sufficient guarantee to those who have so generously favored him in the past.
J. M. BUCK & CO.,
ja7:l9 106 Liberty Street.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1871.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼.

THE long talked of Motley correspondence will be found on our first page.

VIRGINIA has concluded to outrage the memory of General Washington. Upon either side of the Chancel in Christ's Church, Alexandria, memorial tablets have been placed. One for Washington and the other for Lee.

THERE were three counties in Georgia—Irwin, Appling and Coffee—that at the recent election in that State, cast a unanimous Democratic vote. The report does not state how many Republicans were prevented from casting their ballots.

THE House Committee on Foreign Relations has substituted the Senate resolution, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to San Domingo, for Banks' resolution. This gives to the Senate resolution the appearance of passing the House without much debate or comment.

THE *Worlds* special says that General Chanzy is advancing in two columns. While this would be something of a feat for any man but a Frenchman to perform, it is but a slight affair to what, according to the telegrams, General Faidherbe is doing. He, at present, is in three different places at one and the same time.

HOGAN, of Westmoreland county, heretofore considered his chances for the State Treasurership to be so feeble that it was folly to exert himself in that direction. The numberless reports, however, of bolting and bolters, has raised his hopes, and he again appears on the scene, backed by Logan, with the hope that Mr. Mackey will be dropped.

THE DISSATISFACTION against General Trochu is growing stronger every day. He is regarded as a good organizer, but feeble and inefficient in all other respects. With the whistle and roar of *Prussian siege guns*, singing in the ears of Paris residents they are demanding more than mere organization, and want to be lead to fight. We presume the General can accommodate these men in this respect to their hearts content, and probably will, if the demand for more active efforts is still persisted in.

THE State Department received a telegram on the 8th stating that McClure, Underwood O'Connell and O'Donovan Rossa, Irish-American prisoners lately discharged by the British Government, had sailed in the Cuba for New York. It will be remembered that the discharge of the prisoners was conditional, that they should leave England and never return to it again. It was by accepting these conditions that those on board the Cuba were discharged. Col. William G. Halpin with others, refused to accept the conditions and are still prisoners.

THE Chicago *Tribune* in its great anxiety to do or say something against the President, has lately appeared with a sensational item, that the Postmaster General has formally consented that the members of Congress from Missouri, who supported Brown, may have the Postoffice appointments in their districts, but has told them in return, "the Administration will expect them to vote for the annexation of the Dominican Republic." The *Tribune* does not give to us the information whether the members of Congress from Missouri at once accepted the conditions. We think the *Tribune* might be at something better than trying its invention on such palpable falsehoods, and insulting Missouri Congressmen.

THE Chicago *Evening Post*, while stating that it believes General Logan will be elected to the United States Senate from Illinois, gives some plain honest advice in the matter. It says: "So far as Republicans are concerned, therefore, the contest should be one of good feeling, of friendly rivalry, no matter how animated. No Republican, with the fear of God before his eyes, but will consent that either General Logan or Governor Oglesby deserves well of the party, of the State of Illinois, and indeed of this republic. There ought, then, to be no ill-feeling, no anger; no jealousy beyond honest emulation. And this, not only because there is no occasion for the exercise of unamiable qualities, but because vinegar catches no flies."

IT IS REPORTED that there is a custom in China, which permits any one under sentence of death, to buy for himself a substitute. Human life in China is not held at a very high estimate by the poorer classes, and a substitute to take the place of a principal on the death platform is more cheaply obtained than substitutes during our war. The effect of this has been to relieve the actual aggressors in the late Tsin Tsin massacre, who have compounded with the government, by producing substitutes. Whether this would satisfy the demands of justice is not the question. What we really demanded, was the punishment of the criminals, not a certain number of lives for the offence that was committed. In other words, we do not think that the loss of a thousand men innocent of any participation in that dreadful massacre, atones in the slightest degree for the crime perpetrated. The assassins are still at large, have not been punished, and it is all folly to suppose that because a hundred men have been executed, all has been done that was required. If anything, we think the offence has been aggravated by the authorities assenting to any such bargain and sale, and we feel that any nation that will rest satisfied with such substitution, is bidding for innocent blood.

WE regard the Legislative Record as an absolute necessity, and we hope that the Joint Committee of both Houses, to whom the question has been referred, will report favorably. At the same time we must earnestly protest against the cumbrous and very expensive report of the proceedings of the Legislature, adopted by the old fashioned Record. It is not needed—not required,—and three-fourths of it is perfectly useless, save as a means of filling some editors' pocket. We frankly assert that we will not, under any circumstances, support any vote tending to revive this character of the Record. But we need something, short and brief, that will give to every one a full knowledge of all those who have advocated or opposed measures. A mere abstract of the proceedings, with the names of all the members engaged in any measure, whether advocating it or opposing it, is really all that is needed, and that much is most emphatically required. The want of such a Record has been felt everywhere in the State during the recent election, if for no other purpose as proof positive, of the position assumed by some member in some particular instance. Our own opinion is, that while the suppression of the old Record was commendable on the ground of being useless and extravagant, that the total want of any Record, opens a door for fraud and corruption, simply because it affords an opportunity to members to advocate or oppose some measure, and to hush it up without their votes gaining publicity. There are men in our Legislature that need watching, close watching and who will be less liable to go astray if they are aware that the public will be informed of the line of conduct they have pursued. For this reason let us have a brief record.

IT is well known among merchants that the expenses of doing business have increased largely of late years, and one of the chief causes is the necessity of keeping agents constantly traveling to sell goods and make collections on time sales, and so great is the expense if it could be saved it would amount to a good per cent of profit on the sales effected. But can merchants afford to dispense with this kind of advertising? This question opens up the subject of advertising in general. We believe it to be a fact that the merchants of this city who have advertised the most liberally have done the most profitable business during the past year, whether the advertising was done by personal solicitation through agents, by sending out circulars, or through the newspapers. The daily journals doubtless reach more readers than can be done by any other way. Some of our merchants are trying the experiment of issuing semi-monthly bulletins to advertise their business, cutting off their traveling agents, and changing their business to a cash from a credit system, and reducing their prices so as to give their customers the benefit of the reduction of expenses; all of which is very comendable, and will doubtless be found beneficial, but if they would make this fact patent to the public through the daily journals, it would facilitate the object in view and make it a success.

We clip the above from the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The views of the writer are quite as applicable at Pittsburgh. Our merchants have of late years expended large sums for traveling agents. This has been thought necessary to prevent similar agents from other cities from diverting trade from this city. Every expedient is resorted to to draw custom to particular cities and to particular houses in the respective cities. We agree with our Cincinnati contemporary that of all these devices none is so efficient as newspaper advertising, and yet we often see certain firms resorting to temporary channels, such as city and county directories, the fly leaves of magazines, or some experimental sheet promising a large and gratuitous circulation, and not unfrequently private pamphlets and circulars, thus seeming to avoid if possible the regular journals which undoubtedly are the best organs and representatives of our commercial interests. These journals permeate all the channels of trade, are sought for and read by the active business men in any way interested or in correspondence with our vast manufacturing and commercial mart. To these journals they look for and should find the various branches of business reflected either in special local notices, business cards, or displayed advertisements. It is manifest that any one of the old established journals of this city is read by more persons than all the other modes of advertising combined, with the great advantage that if any advertisement is overlooked in one issue, it has the chance of being read in some subsequent issue of the same journal. The private card, circular or pamphlet specially addressed may reach its destination, be read, thrown aside and forgotten. The newspaper will not submit to this; it obtrudes itself from day to day and compels its patron to see some other day what is overlooked today. And then the newspaper is not gratuitously circulated; it is ordered by business men, read by business men, looked to by business men for all kinds of intelligence in which business men take an interest. We claim, therefore, with good reason, that not all the manifold modern expedients for advertising together are equal to the old and recognized newspaper columns; other methods must eventually yield precedence to this.

BOLTERS.

We urge the Republican members of the Legislature to stand fairly and squarely by the caucus nominee for State Treasurer, whoever that may be. We have but little faith in the numberless rumors that a bolt in caucus is agreed upon in the event of certain nominations. The history of bolting has been so plainly a miserable failure in every instance where it has been resorted to, that no member of the legislative Republican Caucus can deceive anybody by the assertion that he has bolted for the good of the cause, or of the State, or for any of those miserable hackneyed excuses for covering up an act performed solely by reason of malice and spleen. We do not care who he may be that bolts the Republican caucus, should any one do so, at the bottom of his acts will be found some personal motive, some private grudge to gratify. We say this because there is not one name before the caucus for State Treasurer, at all likely to be nominated, that is not worthy the support of Republicans when nominated. In this connection we are constrained to say, that there is not, in our opinion, the slightest ground for the rumor, that Mr. Mackey, should he not succeed in being nominated in caucus, will bolt and assist to elect some Democrat. Mr. Mackey is not of the bolting kind, and whatever other charges may through anger and malice be alleged against him, his adversaries will fail to convince the people that he will resort to any such extreme measures. Should he do so it will be with him as with any one else who adopts that line of conduct, a miserable exhibition of temper, that will prove him totally unworthy of the caucus nomination. We hope there will be no such an attempt made by any one, but if there is, we urge on every Republican to stick to the caucus nomination, and let the bolter join the Democracy at once. This is no time to adopt any such expedient, where the most prominent candidates are worthy of full party support, and any one attempting it is really no true Republican on principles. It may well be that should either of the candidates be nominated that some of the members will think his own candidate far better, but that is no excuse for bolting. Such an excuse would shatter to pieces any organization in existence.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Report of the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania for the year ending November 30th, 1870, gives a detailed and thorough statement of the financial condition of the State for the past fiscal year.

The amount received is $6,336,603.24 On November 30, 1869, there was a balance in the treasury of $1,400,862.49, which added to the receipts, amounts to $7,737,465.73. The expenditures for the same time amount to $6,434,522.91, leaving a balance in the State Treasury, November 30, 1870, of $1,302,942.82.

We referred to these facts in a late issue, in connection with the Message of Governor Geary. But we desire now more particularly to refer to the connection Allegheny county has with the Revenues of the Commonwealth.

Turning to the Tavern Licenses we find that Allegheny county has returned $41,309.95. This is very nearly four times the amount received from Lancaster county, and over ten times the amount received from Dauphin county. Indeed, no other county approximates to this amount except Philadelphia, which returns very nearly $300,000 for Tavern Licenses. At the same time the Eating House, Beer House, and Restaurant Licenses of Allegheny county return but $3,594.35. A comparison with other counties shows that this is a very small number of Eating Houses and Restaurants compared with the amount of Tavern Licenses.

Bucks returns a revenue from Tavern Licenses of $4,000, and from Eating Houses $4,100. Lancaster from Tavern Licenses $10,000, Eating Houses $3,100, and Schuylkill from Tavern Licenses $11,000 and from Eating Houses $4,000. We may be in error in the inference we draw from these facts, but we are forced to conclude that it is very strong evidence that there is little difficulty to secure a tavern license in this county; so little, that a majority of those who ought to have nothing but a Restaurant license granted prefer to make application for a Tavern license that they may increase their profits by the sale of liquors. We repeat that we may not draw the correct inference from these figures, but until our present impressions are removed we shall be compelled to believe that there is a thoughtless, reckless administration in the granting of licenses that should be corrected.

The valuation of the personal property of Allegheny county amounts to $12,477,611 on which is an assessment of tax for the year 1870 of $44,715.75, together with the half mill tax authorized by the act of May 16, 1861. The population of Allegheny according to the census of 1870, is 266,985, and the taxable inhabitants for the same year 52,266.

The whole subject of the finances of Pennsylvania is fully presented in the report, and worthy of close study.

A Favorite Security.

The remarkable success which has attended the efforts of the house of Henry Clews & Co. to place the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Bonds, is due to many causes, among which are the following:

The road has the best initial point in America, the terminus of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R.—St. Paul and Mankato, the best lumber and grain depots in the land, as its terminal points; and runs through the garden of Cereals, the Cedar Valley, pronounced by geologists as chemically superior to all other land suitable for bearing Cereals. The axiom necessary to a first class road, 1st, That it begin *somewhere, i. e.* a place of importance; 2d. Go *somewhere*; and 3d. Pass through a fine country, is therefore met.

The traffic of the road in lumber will be immense, carrying from the St. Anthony mills in the gondola car, when its double track, is finished, lumber for all that great lumberless region south of the St. Peter's River and west of the Mississippi, even to the slopes of the Colorado and Rocky Mountain peaks, and returning over the same track the same gondola car, laden with coal from the Desmoines Valley or from Illinois.

Like the neck of a bottle or sack, this Cedar Valley is the only outlet for the great Northwest, with its 2,000,000,000 acres of the finest wheat lands in the world, the vast railroad system of Minnesota, the coal, iron, copper and timber of the Saskatchewan, Red River and Superior regions.

The road serves more interests than any in the country. St. Paul being by this 45 miles nearer to Chicago, than by any other route, and the distance to St. Louis being lessened 90 miles. It serves also no less than thirteen confluents receiving and imparting trade. It is but a continuation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, whose stock in its original investments is 260 and upwards. It is but a continuation of the Pennsylvania Central, whereby a locomotive may go out of Jersey City over its bed or track into St. Paul and beyond. The great Southern lines now building and to be built, must pass through this sack's neck up into the Northwest.

It is a fair estimate that every acre of land in Iowa could raise two hogs annually. There are over 35,000,000 acres. Two hogs are worth $50,—making a gross product of $1,750,000,000—such is the capacity of Iowa. A smart Yankee could lease the State, pay off the National Debt in two years and have a sum for his trouble. Now this road belts the State across the middle. It is in fact the pride of the State, since instead of serving Chicago only as all other Iowa roads do, it serves Chicago no less, but St. Louis entirely. When manufacturers shall become established along this Cedar Valley receiving the iron from the North and the cotton from the South, and the coal just at hand in the Desmonies Valley, a population greater than New England must swarm all along the route of this road. The men that are engaged in pushing this road to completion are for probity, power and energy unequaled. The great banking house of Henry Clews & Co., negotiate the bonds, and so convinced are they that a Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bond is as good as a 5-20, that they offer to buy back, at the price sold, all bonds previous to the placing of these bonds upon the stock board, thus making a market now for the bonds.

The road will be opened within ten days to Cedar Falls, giving a complete connection at once. The earnings on the portion already completed are not far from $8,000 per mile yearly, and when the fragments are connected by completion, it is confidently expected the income will be doubled.

Such a bond, bearing interest at 7 per cent. gold, free of U. S. tax, coupon or registered, convertible into stock, and secured by a first mortgage upon a completed road, cannot fail to become a favorite with all capitalists.

All Banks and Banking Institutions throughout this country sell these bonds, at the subscription price of 90, and interest in currency.

A Royal And Fatherly Letter.

The following is the text of the letter by which his Majesty conferred on the Crown Prince the title of Fieldmarshal-General:—

VERSAILLES, October 28, 1870.

The capitulation of the army of Marshal Bazaine and the fortress of Metz forms an important epoch in the war, as both the armies opposed last July to the united forces of Prussia and Germany, in this bloody conflict which we most assuredly did not provoke, have now fallen into our hands, and I am therefore impelled to mark the whole importance of the event by an act of special significance.

You have played a most important part in the execution of our task, as you commenced the campaign by two victories which followed closely on each other; by your strategical advance you then covered the left flank of the chief army, so that it could securely advance to the defeat of the army of Bazaine; you then united your forces to those of the great army, to take part in the operations against Sedan, and assist in gaining our great success there, and you have now, after some fighting, completed the investment of Paris. All this shows you to be a great and successful General; you have merited the highest military rank, and I therefore nominate you Fieldmarshal-General. It is the first time that such a distinction has been conferred on a prince of our House, and I have also granted it to Prince Frederick Charles. But the successes hitherto gained in this campaign are so great in themselves, and so important in their consequences, as to be unparalleled, and I am therefore justified in departing from the usage of our House. What my paternal heart feels, in being able and, indeed, bound to express my own thanks and those of our country to you in such a way, need not be expressed in words.

Your affectionate and grateful father,
William.

The Fiji Isles.

The land fever has reached the Fiji Islands, the most unlikely and inhospitable spot of all the earth. The introduction of the culture of Sea Island cotton within a recent period has converted the Fijis into a Dorado which has attracted emigrants of the South Pacific in great numbers, so that already the white population of the Fijis is numbered by thousands, and such has been the competition during the past year that neither cheap labor nor cheap land is to be obtained. Within the last six months seven vessels from Melbourne, and a greater number from Sidney, with large complements of adventurers, have left for the new land of promise. Great success has attended the cultivation of cotton so far, and last year Fiji grew Sea Island cotton to the amount of a quarter of a million dollars was exported from the island. The collisions with the natives are no infrequent, but as it is the case in our intercourse with the aboriginals of this country, they are not regarded as having any rights which advancing civilization is bound to respect. They are an indolent set, naturally, and are supposed to have a penchant for human flesh; but they indulge their propensity only on special and inviting occasions. The whites are encroaching upon them very much, as we have done and are still doing on our Indians; and an occurence of a Chivington or a Piegan massacre is regarded by them, as it is with us, as one of those agents of civilization by which the original lords of the soil are being civilized off the face of the earth.

SCAT!

A Row on Top of a Row—How the Fur Flew and How "Fur" it Flew.

[From the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.]

The fact that Mr. Oliver lived in a uniform row of houses in the Fourteenth ward, was the reason why he was unfortunate. One moonlight night last week the noise made by the cats on his roof was simply awful. Mr. Oliver lay in bed trying in vain to get to sleep and grinding his teeth in rage, until at last the uproar overhead became unendurable. Mr. Oliver crept out of bed softly, so that his wife would not be awakened. He put on his slippers, seized a boot with each hand, and clad in the snowy robes of night, he opened the trap door and emerged upon the roof. There were thirty or forty cats out there holding a kind of a general synod in the cool of the evening, enjoying the bracing air and singing glees. As Mr. Oliver approached, the cats moved over to the next roof. Mr. Oliver advanced and flung a boot at them. They then adjourned suddenly to the summit of the adjoining residence. Mr. Oliver projected another boot, and went over after the first one. In this manner the synod retreated, and Oliver advanced until the last of the row of twenty houses was reached, when the cats arranged themselves in a line along the parapet, ruffled up their fur, curved their spines, and spat furiously at Oliver.

That bold warrior gathered up his boots and determined to retreat. He walked back over a dozen houses, and descended through a trap door. He went down stairs to his bed room, and opened the door. There was a man in the room in the act of walking up and down with a baby. Before Oliver had recovered from his amazement, the man flung the baby upon the bed, and, seizing a revolver, began firing rapidly at Oliver. It then dawned upon Oliver that he had come down the wrong trap door. He proceeded up stairs again suddenly, the man with the revolver practicing at him in a painful manner. When Oliver reached the door he shut the trap quickly and stood upon it. The man fired through the boards twice and then hooked the door upon the inside. A moment after Oliver heard him springing a watchman's rattle from the front window. As soon as the neighbors knew there was a man on the roof they all flew up stairs and fastened their trap doors, and Mrs. Oliver fastened hers, with the firm conviction that some predatory villain had entered while she slept and stolen her Oliver. When he tried the door it was fast, and Mrs. Oliver was screaming so fiercely that he could not make himself heard. By this time the street was filled with policemen, all of whom were blazing away at Oliver with their revolvers, while the young men in the house across the street kept up a steady fire with pistols, shot guns and miscellaneous missiles. Oliver, with every advantage for forming an opinion, said that Gettysburg was a mere skirmish to it. He hid behind the chimney and lay up against the bricks to keep himself warm, while the policemen stationed themselves all around the square to capture him when he slid down one of the water spouts. But Oliver did not slide. He sat on that roof all night, with the bitter air circulating through his too trifling garments, listening to the growling cats and the occasional shouts of the picket line below, and thinking of the old Jews who used to pray from their house-tops and wonder if Mussulmen were ever shot at or bothered with cats and policemen when they practised their evening devotions on their roofs. And then he wondered how it would do to take off his night shirt and wave it over the edge as a flag of truce! He concluded not to, because of the danger of a bullet from some misguided policeman not familiar with the rules of war. When daylight came, the neighbors rallied in a crowd, armed with all kinds of weapons, from howitzers down, and mounted to the roof. Oliver was taken down and put to bed, and he now has more influenza for a man of his size than any other citizen of the Fourteenth ward. He says he is going to move as soon as he gets well—he is going to move into a house that is next door to nobody, a house that stands in the middle of a prairie of some kind, and he intends to stencil his name in white on the trap door.

$5,000,000.

The Boston *Post* says:

A recent effort of the Presbyterian Church, in the way of raising funds, shows what can be done by united, concentrated, earnest and conscientious enterprise. This Church was for many years divided into two sections, known as Old and New Schools—a division which, though not involving any vital doctrinal points, was so complete as to give rise to two distinct and, as far as the minor and unessential differences that led to the rupture were concerned, opposing organizations. A year ago or more a reunion was effected, and the Church, in United Assembly, resolved, as a grateful memorial of the happy event, to make a special offering to the treasury of the Lord of the very handsome sum of five millions of dollars on or before the third Thursday of May, 1871; provided, of course, that the church members of the denomination should respond favorably to the design. A committee was chosen to carry out the object and the plan devised of putting the proposed fund into a million shares of five dollars each, to be subscribed for and paid in instalments of ten cents per week, for fifty consecutive weeks. Up to the present date three million dollars have been subscribed, and an active effort is making to secure the other two millions within the specified time. The enterprise vies in charity with the great gifts of Mr. Peabody, although it may be objected that it is not as free a gift on the part of the givers, and that there is a little worldly wisdom in the procurement of the fund which deprives it of that cheerfulness which is the essential element of benevolence. The donors, for instance, are tempted by a promise that their names shall be carefully handed down to posterity as participants in the great charity.

Mr. Barnes' Monument.

Under the above heading the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: The Messrs. Harper & Brothers inform us that more than *one million* copies of "Barnes's Notes" have been published, and this, during the lifetime of their author. How many have been published in foreign lands, and in various tongues, we cannot now ascertain; but the number is known to be very large. Besides these fourteen volumes, which cover the New Testament and include the books of Job, Daniel, Isaiah, Mr. Barnes published "Inquiry into the Scriptural Views of Slavery;" "Manual of Prayers;" "The Way of Salvation;" "Sermons on Revivals;" Practical Sermons for Vacant Congregations;" "The Church and Slavery;" "Prayers for Family Worship;" "Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews;" and "The Atonement in its Relations to Law and Moral Government." Whatever monument the friends of Albert Barnes may rear over his remains; whatever mural tablet may testify the affectionate remembrance in which he is held by his own people, his real, enduring monument will exist in the stupendous results of his literary labors. The more than one million volumes of his writings from an imperishable memento of his character and his work, and as long as the history of American literature continues to be written the name of Albert Barnes will stand high upon its pages, even when marble tablets and granite shaft shall have ceased to preserve it.

Education in America.

An Exchange says: The increase in the number of adult persons in the United States who can neither read nor write is attracting great attention at present, and furnishes a powerful argument to the advocates of the policy of making at least primary education compulsory. Thus, in 1840, the number of adult whites who could neither read nor write amounted to 549,850, and the same class in 1850 had increased to 962,898, and in 1860 to 1,126,575. As the census returns for 1870 have not yet been completed, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number of illiterate persons at present in the United States; but it is estimated that, to the 1,126,575 illiterate white adults of 1860, must be added 91,736 colored illiterate adults and 1,655,800 adult freedmen, so that the number of persons in this country who can neither read nor write must exceed 2,874,111, and be very nearly three millions. It is argued that republican institutions depend entirely for their support upon the intelligence of the masses and upon the strict performance of their public duties by the voters, and that the rights and liberties of the people have no secure protection when the poor and ignorant are controlled by corrupt and ambitious politicians. The education of the illiterate, it is therefore contended, is the only method to be adopted to secure the permanency of the United States.

Railroad Car Axles.

In view of the results of a recent accident in England, caused by the breaking of a railway car axle from the unsoundness of the material, by which eighteen persons lost their lives, Sir Joseph Whitworth, the eminent English mechanician, urges the great importance of the use of every possible means for detecting the unsoundness of the iron used in axles of railway carriages. As the best method for this purpose, he advises the drilling of a hole through the centre of its axis for its entire length, thus opening to inspection and examination that part of the material which, in the case of ordinary manufacture, is most subject to flaws. The hole should be about one inch in diameter, and with suitable mechanical arrangements might be drilled at an average cost of thirty-seven cents an axle. With the outside turned and the inside thus exposed to view, a serious flaw in the axle, which is only about four and a half inches in diameter, could hardly escape discovery. This plan will also diminish the tendency of the axle to get heated, by removing the material near the neutral axis, and, under the circumstances, would reduce the internal strain, and thus render the axle safe.

Diseases of the Lungs.

It is more particularly at this season of the year that we suffer most danger of contracting diseases of the lungs, and once contracted there is but one method of ridding the system, and that is a systematic course of treatment, such as is employed by Dr. Kyser, of No. 167 Liberty street. There is no knowing whether the hacking cough is merely a severe cold, or an actual lung disease, which, unless stopped, may ultimately prove fatal. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a remedy which has been more successful than any other, and, indeed, we know of no other that proposes to do and does what Dr. Kyser's remedy performs. Dr. Kyser claims that consumption is not the necessarily fatal disease it is popularly supposed to be, and that if the cure be taken in time, the ailment is quite manageable and capable of a decided cure. As Dr. Kyser says, he has had patients brought to his office whom even he deemed entirely beyond cure, and yet, after a judicious course of treatment they have recovered and regained their former health. Dr. Kyser has given the best years of his life to the study of the lungs and of consumption which makes such terrible ravages. After this protracted course of study, it would be strange if he was not competent to search for evidences of disease and treat it successfully where it does exist. The numerous cases in which this physician has combated consumption and restored health and vigor form a sufficient recommendation for his Lung Cure. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Kyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

DEFENSIVE MEDICATION.

Investigation is as necessary for the protection of the human body against disease when unhealthy influences are abroad, as iron armor and granite casements are for the protection of ships and fortresses when assailed by shot and shell. Hence, it is desirable, when those potent enemies of vitality, damp and cold, pervade the air we breathe, to put the best possible condition to encounter them. The stomach is the organ by which every other organ is nourished and sustained, and therefore upon its vigorous and regular action depends, in a great measure, the capacity of the system to resist the assaults of the invisible enemies of health and life, by which, at this inclement season it is surrounded. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable tonic and regulating medicine for all seasons, is never more needed than in winter, when the torpifying influence of a chilly atmosphere effects all the vital functions, and renders the body extremely susceptible. By toning the digestive organs and the liver, and the bowels with this unequalled vegetable specific, a physical condition is attained which seems to be proof against all varieties of temperature, and that is inimical in the air of winter. Defensive medication is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES. GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del3

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
LOW PRICES
FOR
Seasonable Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 8¼c., All Linen Towels, Turkey Red Border.
At 18¾c., Fine Damask Towels, Turkey Red Border.
At 6¼c., Straw Ticking.
At 18¾c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 25c., Yard wide Feather Ticking—extra good.
At 12½c., Linen Huckaback Toweling.
At 12½c., extra good article Canton Flannel.
At 12½c., Heavy Domestic Gingham.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicos an extra good bargain.
At 8¼c., Fast Colored Calicos, some of the best.
At 10c., Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslin, a decided bargain.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 37½c., Ladies' Gored Jean Skirts.
At 87½c., Ladies' Boulevards Skirts, rich Figured borders.

IRISH LINENS,
Shirt Fronts,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

HORNE & CO.,
Grand Clearance Sale,
Will be continued for a few days longer, as their new rooms, Library Building, is not quite ready for occupancy.
In the meantime, customers should call and secure some of the greatest bargains we have as yet offered in
White Goods,
Embroideries,
Underwear,
Gents' White and Percale Shirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Boulevarde Skirts,
Woolen Goods,
Scarfs, Hoods,
Mitts and Sacks,
Hats, Bonnets, and
Millinery Goods,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fancy Goods and Small Wares.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
ja6

WINTER
DRESS GOODS,
AT
Low Prices!
THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF
Shawls,
Merinos,
Dress Goods,
Cloaking Cloths
and Suits.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
de30

Lubin's French Extracts,
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps,
Squire's Glycerine Soap,
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy and Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma.
With other CHOICE GOODS, all of my own personal selection and importation.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,
SOLE AGENT FOR
Peter Squire's London Medicinal Extracts and Chemicals.
no15-TTHS

BAILEY & CO.,
12th and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA
BRIDAL SILVER,
French Bronzes,
FINE WATCHES,
Mantel Sets.
A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.

W. P. HUNKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS,
And dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDY and SUGAR TOYS, NUTS, CIGARS, and
Prize Packages.
Nos. 222 and 224 LIBERTY STREET,
Corner Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FINE WATCHES and CHAINS, for Ladies and Gents, at
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.
Fine Howard and American Watches of all kinds in Gold and Silver Cases.
The best Timekeepers in the World.
Very fine Gents' Gold Swiss Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches at all prices, from $25 upwards.
All our Gold Cases made to order and warranted to assay as fine as represented.
ja7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
New Velveteens,
New Black Silks,
Black Thibet Shawls,
Fancy Striped Shawls,
Fancy Felt Skirts,
White and Gray Blankets,
Heavy Coverlets,
Calico Comforts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Cassimeres, Jeans,
Waterproof Cloths,
Chinchilla Cloakings,
Flannels of all kinds,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

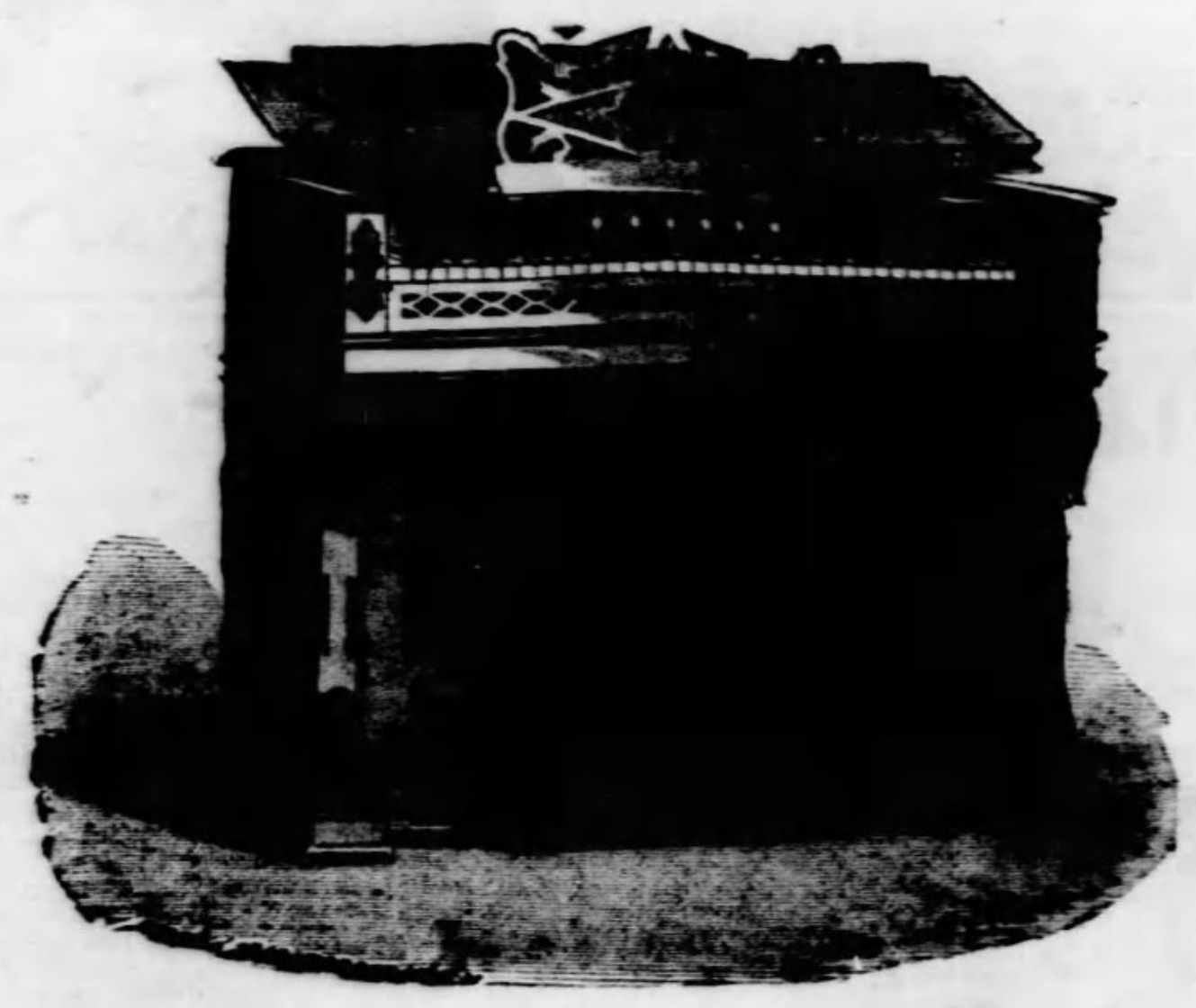
SECURITY! JUSTICE! ECONOMY!
Life Association
OF AMERICA.
West Pennsylvania Department.
OFFICE:
100 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
ANTHONY M. COCHRANE, } Managers.
JAMES M. MACRUM, }
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, organized in St. Louis, in June, 1868, has already attained the proportion of a NATIONAL INSTITUTION.
Its plan of HOME INVESTMENTS—by which the Trustees of every Department invest the funds thereof—gives a sense of security to those insuring, that cannot otherwise be realized. Hence it is everywhere welcomed as a LOCAL INSTITUTION—all the advantages of which it combines with those resulting from its extensive field of operations.
The JUSTICE of the principle of HOME INVESTMENTS—giving every community the use of the money it invests in insurance—is universally acknowledged.
Nor less is ECONOMY a characteristic of this ASSOCIATION. It has actually secured two-thirds of its *earliest* business at about one-third the cost of the *ordinary* business of most other companies;—and the ECONOMY would be still more strikingly apparent, if the comparison were made with their *earliest* business.
Hence, for these and other reasons, the greater DIVIDEND PAYING POWER of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, and consequently the greater CHEAPNESS and SECURITY of insuring in it will at once be manifest.
The plan of the LIFE ASSOCIATION is universally approved by business men in all sections of the country.
"Success is the Best Criterion."
THE ASSOCIATION
In a little over two years has attained an annual income of
$2,342,944.65.
Insurance in force Dec. 1st, 1870,
$44,638,437.00.
POLICY HOLDERS SECURED
By Local Investments.
LOW CASH RATES.
Dividends Paid the First Year.
OFFICE:
100 FOURTH AVENUE.
de29:j88-TTHST

THE STRONGEST AND BEST SECURED, as well as most profitable investment now offered in the market.
7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Coupon or Registered
(AND FREE OF U. S. TAX,)
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, issued by the
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R. Co.
The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }
The Bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion of the line fully completed and equipped.
The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago, 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated will double the present income of the road.
The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this Fall, an immediate advance over the subscription price may be looked for.
These bonds have 50 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at an early day to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties, at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these Bonds pay 9¾ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the Road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these Bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.
All marketable Securities taken in payment free of Commission and Express charges.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 Wall Street, New York.
FOR SALE BY
S. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
BARKER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
KURTZ & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
DeHAVEN & BRO., Philadelphia.
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
C. D'JUVILLIERS, Philadelphia.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., Philadelphia.
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO., Philadelp'a.
WM. PAINTER & CO., Philadelphia.
Of whom Pamphlets and information may be obtained.
de30:j9-TTHS

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all Female Complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritus, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 1 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE ST., (near Court House) Pittsburgh.

EDWARD HERLINE.........HOWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 231 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia. Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and [illegible] Lithography.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.



A NEW AND POPULAR SERIES
OF
Instruments Now Ready!
The Manufacturers desirous of meeting the general desire for organs with all substantial excellences and at a moderate price, have lately designed and made a few styles that are
IN ALL RESPECTS SUPERIOR
To any Instruments for Similar Prices.
Not only are the cases of new and tasteful designs, but every part of the mechanism has been subjected to the most careful scrutiny in order to
Combine all the Elements
That can be looked for in instruments of their size.
Numbers One, Two and Three are designed for private use. Price $100, $125 and $140 respectively. They cannot be equalled by any organs of their class. No. Three has a new and exquisite Solo stop named
THE KALOPHON.
The tone possesses a most fascinating quality, closely resembling the real VOX HUMANA, being delicate and sympathetic, and free from the disagreeable tremor that haunts most of the mis-called VOX HUMANA stops.
Numbers Four and Five will be found equally effective in the parlor and chapels of moderate size. No. Four has an Octave of Sub-bass, and No. Five, both Sub-bass and an Octave Coupler, giving a great increase of power, but with no sacrifice of sweetness. The price of No. Four is $150, and of No. Five $175.
All these new styles have cases of similar design, of which a specimen is given in the accompanying engraving. But no ink picture does justice to the style, because the quiet harmony of color and the elegance of finish cannot be represented.
Larger and More Costly Styles are also offered, of which the catalogue of the Manufacturers will give full information. ☞Send for a circular.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston.
For Sale in Pittsburgh by
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 136 Smithfield Street.
ja2:k50-&T

FINANCIAL.
NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific
RAILROAD CO.
SECURED BY
First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.
With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.
GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.
PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:
1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.
2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.
While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon the great national improvement.
THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the proceeds of land sales are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.
PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security:
United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would realize only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.
Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, free from United States tax. $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, $60.00. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold, $80.30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly one-third, besides a difference of 7 to 8 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.
THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line; and it is expected that by the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed both eastward and westward, with as much rapidity as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.
RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable, at 1-10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.
BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.
HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.
Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.
For sale by
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
GEN'L AG'TS, No. 61 Fourth avenue.
ja7:35-TTHS

THE "BOARDING HOUSE FOR WORKING WOMEN," No. 23 Union avenue, Allegheny, is now open for the reception of boarders, at the rate of $3 per week. Applicants for admission will present their reference to either of the following managers:
Mrs. CLAPP, 18 Union avenue, Allegheny,
Miss BLACKSTOCK, 23 Anderson st., Allegheny,
Mrs. THOS. McFADDEN, Jr., 90 Federal st., Allegheny.
de23

CALCINED PLASTER.—50 barrels best brand Calcined Plaster in store and for sale by JOHN I. CANFIELD, 161 First avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
JUST OPENED!
Ottomans, Hassocks,
Rugs, Mats,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
FULL LINES OF
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Druggets, Mattings, &c.,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Oliver McClintock
& Company,
23 Fifth Avenue.
de12

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
ALL QUALITIES,
LOW PRICES.
We call the attention of the Trade to our NEW STOCK, the largest we have offered at this season of the year. Our assortment of
Tapestry and Body Brussels
AND
Druggets and Drugget Squares
Cannot be excelled by any in the market
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
no29:d&F

OUR NEW
WINTER STOCK
OF
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
WALNUT AND BRASS CORNICES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Is now open and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our goods and prices with the stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the eastern cities.
M'Farland & Collins
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.
no29 Next to U. S. Custom House, second floor.

NEW CARPETS,
The very latest Fall Styles.
Woven Druggets,
Bordered Squares, &c
M'CALLUM BROS
51 Fifth Avenue
no29 (Above Wood Street.)

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.
RICHARD E. BREED.........JOHN J. HENDERSON
R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...GEO. M. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.
se:v28

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au6:c61

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 9, 1870.

Gold opened at 110⅝ and fluctuated between 110⅝@110⅞, closing at the latter figures. Loans were made at from 6 to 7 per cent. Clearances about $19,000,000. Governments were steady all the morning but in the afternoon advanced from ⅛ to ⅜; 5-20's for '67 were strongest, closing firm and quiet. Stock market opened steady and has been very strong, Pacific Mail particularly, so there has been an advance of from ½ to ⅞ all round; at the close there was some excitement in consequence of the sudden break of Hamilton & St. Joseph's from 93⅛ to 90, occasioned by rumors of another Boston failure; this checked the upward tendency, and the highest figures of to-day were not sustained. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. State securities dull; Tennessee issues were steady.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 110⅞; 5-20s of '62, 109; '64, 108⅝; '65, 108⅝; do new, 107⅝; '67, 107⅝; '68, 108⅛; 10-40s, 107⅛; Currency 6s, 110⅛.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 89⅝; Tennessees, old 63⅛, new 63⅛; Virginia, new 63, old 67; North Carolina, old 44⅛, new 22.

RAILROADS—Western Union Telegraph 45⅛; Quicksilver, 4; Mariposa, 6; do preferred, 9⅛; Adams Express, 64⅛; Wells & Fargo, 36; A. M. U., 42; U. S., 33⅛; Pacific Mail, 41⅛; N. Y. C., 91⅛; Scrip, 88; Erie, 22⅛; do preferred, 45⅛; Harlem, 132; do preferred, 132; Reading, 99⅛; Michigan Central, 116; C. & P., 106⅛; Northwestern, 71⅛; do preferred, 88⅛; Rock Island 105⅛; N. J. C., 108⅛; St. Paul, 50⅛; do preferred, 73; Wabash 49⅛; do preferred, 69; Fort Wayne, 92⅛; Terre Haute, 29; do preferred, 55; Chicago & Alton, 114; do preferred, 110; O. & M., 29⅛; C. C. & C., 83; B. & O., 151; Lake Shore, 92⅛; Illinois Central, 138.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	10⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	7⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	10⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	7⅛
U. S. 5-20 1862	8⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	7⅛
U. S. 5-20 1864	8⅛	U. P. R. R.	72⅛
U. S. 5-20 1865	8⅛	C. P. R. R.	90⅛
U. S. 10-40	7⅛	Cy. Pacifics	10⅛

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

The markets in a general way present nothing that is new or important, nothing at least deserving of special notice. We can report a fair local demand for all of the leading commodities, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to values there are no material changes.

APPLES—The receipts continue very light, and with the stock in this market very much reduced, there is a firmer feeling, and the tendency is upward. We continue to quote at $3@3.50 per bbl—some holders asking $3.75@4 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 60@70 cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4⅛; Pearl Ash, 9⅛; Potash, 7⅛.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged. There is a continued steady demand for the better grades, with sales at 28@30c for prime, and 31@33 for choice. Common and inferior is very dull, which is owing in part to the low price of lard.

BEANS—$1 50@2 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Small sales at 30@31c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3⅛@3⅞ cts.

BROOM CORN—Dull; 5@7 cts per lb.

CIDER—Dull; $6@8 per bbl.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3⅛, and Calcined Plaster at $4⅛ per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $9@9⅛ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in a jobbing way, 19⅛@20; in small lots, 21⅛@22. Demand fair.

CHEESE—Is dull but unchanged. Western Reserve, 14@14⅛; Ohio Factory, 15@15⅛; Ohio Goshen at 15⅛@16; New York Goshen 16@16⅛.

CRANBERRIES—$10@18 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts have fallen off somewhat, but with no improvement in the demand, the market is dull and prices unchanged, at 7@8cts.

DRIED FRUIT—There is scarcely so much inquiry for Peaches, but there is no change whatever in prices; 8⅛@9cts for quarters, 10@10⅛c for mixed, and 11⅛@12c for halves. Apples in good supply and dull but unchanged, 6@7 cts—sliced, 8⅛@9. Blackberries, 12@14c.

EGGS—Fresh eggs continue scarce, but the demand is light, and prices unchanged, 30@32. Pickeled may be quoted all the way from 23 [illegible].

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers may be quoted at 80cts to the trade, and 83@85c in small lots.

FLOUR—There is a continued fair local demand and while the market is firmer there is no change to make in quotations. We continue to quote western flours at $5.75@6.25 for spring, $6.00@6.50 for red winter wheat, and $6.75@7 for white. Rye flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—The arrivals of wheat continue very small and with a good milling demand all that offers is readily taken at $1.20@1.25 for good to prime red and $1.35@1.40 for white. Notwithstanding the recent advance, wheat relatively lower here than it is in the west. Oats in steady demand and limited supply but not quotably higher; 45@46 buying, and [illegible] selling—small lots 50. Ear Corn is in fair demand but unchanged; 68@69 for mixed to prime yellow in round lots, and 70@72 in a jobbing way. There is not much inquiry for shelled, and not a great deal offering. Rye is quiet and, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 80@85, buying and selling. Nothing particularly new or important to be said in regard to Barley; the demand continues very meagre but dealers generally entertain hopes of an early improvement. We continue to quote good to choice spring at 80@85 and fall at 90@95.

GROCERIES—There is a continued steady jobbing demand for groceries, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate but there are no changes to make in quotations.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16⅛.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—Pure White Honey, 80; Stevenson & Eiders, 73; Silver Drips, 70; Lovering, 62; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 12⅛; prime, 12; good, 11; fully fair, 10⅛; Porto Rico Sugars 10@12⅛; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11⅛@12⅛.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14⅛; A Coffee, 13⅛; "B," 14⅛; Extra C, 14; C. yellow, 12@13⅛.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 25c Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 60; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 90cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c, Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8⅛c; prime, 8c; good, 7⅛c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 31c, Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 40c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11@11⅛ cents. Prunes, 15@16c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $4 per box.

HAY—Sold from country wagons in Allegheny, at $20@25.

HOPS—Sales at 10@15 cts.

HOMINY—Best Pearl quoted at $6.00 per bbl. Common, $5.00@5.50.

HONEY—Sales at 25@28 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10⅛@11⅛; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18. Dry flint nominal at 20@22.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and [illegible].

MILL FEED—Is dull with a supply, particularly of middlings, considerably in excess of the demand. Sales of middlings, in car load lots, at [illegible].

ONIONS—$4.00@4.50 per bbl.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.07@1.08; No 2, 70; Pure Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

POULTRY—Supply light, but the demand is only fair while prices are unchanged; dressed chickens and ducks, 12@14c, and dressed turkeys, 14@16c.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 11⅛c; Ribbed Sides, 14⅛c; Clear Sides, 14⅛c; plain sugar Cured Hams, 17⅛@17⅛c. Lard, prime kettle rendered, 13⅛ in tcs, and 14c in buckets.

POTATOES—There is a continued good demand, and with a limited supply, prices are well maintained, $1 25@1.30 per bushel, in a jobbing way.

PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 8@9c.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4⅛.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80@2.05 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is coming in more freely, but there is a continued fair demand for it; lots at $6.75@7 per bushel. Small sales of Timothy Seed at $4@5.50 per bushel. Flaxseed at [illegible] offering, quoted at $1.80@1.82.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4⅛ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8⅛@9⅛c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply may be quoted at 40@50c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows, at 9⅛@10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

The oil market continues strong with considerable inquiry, but for some reason or other, there is very little doing. For several weeks prior to the close of 1870, the feeling prevailed, that in January prices would lower, that there would be very little inquiry; thus far these expectations have not been realized. On the contrary, there has been a steady upward tendency ever since the opening of the new year; crude has advanced fully ⅛ a cent and refined is also up considerably, and even at the advanced prices, there are but few sellers.

CRUDE.

As compared with Saturday, prices have still further advanced, and we now quote at at 10⅛@10⅛ for spot or seller this month, and the same figures will apply to seller first half of the year. Buyer first six months, 12⅛.

REFINED.

Firm but not quotably higher. January, 23@23⅛; February, 23⅛; March, 24; April, 24⅛; May, 25; June, 25⅛; February to April, 24; buyer 1st half the year, 26⅛.

OIL BARRELS.

Weak and dull with a sale of city make on spot, at $1 70.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Peerless Oil Works 836, account Duncan & Young; Citizens Oil Works 370, account same, Penn Oil Works 548, account same; Forsyth's Oil Works 666, account same; Cochrans Yard 74, account Bates & G; Forsyth's Oil Works 243, account J B Barbour.

Total .... 2,727 bbls.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Livingston & Bro's. 120 bbls refined to Poultney & Monie, Baltimore.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

D. Bly & Co. 100 bbls refined to W. H. Baldwin, Philadelphia.

Elkins, Bly & Co. 50 bbls refined to W. Baldwin & Co., Phila.

Total .... 150 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 12 M.—Refined: January 23c, February 23⅛c, March 24c, April 24⅛c, May 24⅛@25c. Crude 11⅛@11⅛c.

5:15 P. M.—Refined: January 23⅛c, February 23⅛c, March 24c, April 24⅛c, May 24⅛c. Crude 11⅛@11⅛c.

NEW YORK, January 9, 12 M.—Moderately active demand for bulk crude at 13c; some sellers refuse to operate at less than 13⅛@13⅛c; crude in bbls nominal at 17⅛c. Refined firm at 24c.

3 P. M.—Market for bulk crude we quote quiet but firm at 13@13⅛c; no sales reported. Refined quiet and firm at 24@24⅛c; no spot sales reported; sale of 600 bbls January, February and March at 24⅛c reported.

ROUSEVILLE, January 9, 11:15 A. M.—Market very strong and firm; offering $3.90 freely for regardless, and $4 for gravity; no sales as yet.

TITUSVILLE, Jan. 9—12 M.—Market firm and advancing; no sales at prices bid. We quote at $3.35@3.40. Weather clear and very cool.

TIDIOUT, January 9—12 M.—Market is firm with good enquiry at $3.60, gravity.

OIL CITY, January 9—12 M.—Upper $3.40; Lower, gravity, $3.90@4. Lower; irrespective, $3.85@3.90; Oil City gravity $4.20. Market is very excited.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Greenwald & Kahn Chicago	4 cars
L. Keefer, Chicago	3 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	3 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago	2 cars
S. Lowenthal, Chicago	1 car
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	5 cars
J. W. Snee, Chicago	3 cars
Trauman & Lobman, Chicago	4 cars
Blue & Doran, Bourbon	1 car
D. James, Columbia	1 car
S. Marks & Bro., Forest	1 car
Shamberg & Haas, Dayton	1 car
W. A. Malholm, Mansfield	1 car
S. S. Frank, Mansfield	1 car
Holmes, L. & Co., Loudenville	1 car
J. Ault, Orrville	1 car
J. W. Unger, Canton	1 car
Slater & H. Espyville	1 car
J. Gallagher, Brighton	1 car
W. Weakley, Indianapolis	1 car
Jno. Weakly, Indianapolis	2 cars
R. C. Miller, Indianapolis	1 car
Geo. Stuts, Indianapolis	1 car
H. M. Welsh, Indianapolis	1 car
J. M. Crosby, F. Wayne	2 cars
Musser & H. Newark	2 cars
Needy & Bro., Mansfield	1 car
Prepaid, C. & P. RR.	5 cars
Total	59
Total last week	27

CATTLE.

In addition to the 59 car loads above noted there were several small lots in from adjoining counties, so that the whole number on sale did not fall much short of 1,200; this was a much larger number of cattle than we had on sale for several weeks, and with but few outside buyers in attendance, the market was heavy, the supply being considerably in excess of the demand, and in many instances concessions had to be made in order to effect sales. It is but proper to remark, however, that nearly all the butchers bought liberally, though there were two good reasons for this: 1st, they were able to buy in a manner at their own figures, and 2d, they had but very few over, having bought less than the usual number last week and the week preceding. Furthermore, the quality was above the average; it was a characteristic of the market that the number of good to prime cattle was unusually large, and this being the case the butchers experienced no difficulty in making selections, and this in connection with the heavy supply, made a good one for them, though, as already stated, a very bad one for the drovers.

As compared with last week, prices ruled lower, prime to extra fat smooth steers retailed at 7@7⅛ cts; and medium to good at 6@6⅛. One drover assured us that he sold cattle here at 5⅛ that cost him considerably over that in Chicago, and from what we could learn, there were a good many others in the same fix. Stock cattle may be quoted at 4⅛@5⅛, and as is generally the case at this season of the year, there was not very much inquiry for this grade of stock. Fresh cows reported dull; and quoted at $50@60, each.

J. W. Unger sold 2 fresh cows at $50 and $55 each.

Peter Sheitemantle 15 head of steers and cows, from Butler Co., at 5@6⅛.

Shamberg & Haas 25 head steers and heifers, from Ohio at 5⅛@6⅛—1 extra fine bull, at 6.40.

Greenwald & Kahn about 70 mixed stock from Chicago, at 4@7⅛.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 38 steers from Chicago, at 6⅛@7⅛.

M. Kauffman 19 head of fairish Washington Co. stock, at 4@6 cts.

S. Lowensteine 54 head from Chicago and 11 from Washington Co. sold at 5@7 cts.

S. Lowenthal 23 head common stock stock from Chicago, at 4⅛@5⅛.

Peter Hartman 14 head steers from Green Co. unsold.

M. Kraus 68 head mixed stock from Chicago and Ohio, at 5@7⅛.

M. Varner 33 head good to prime Chicago steers, at 6@7.60.

Keefer & Katz 62 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 5⅛@7⅛.

J. & S. Needy report 3 car loads from Ohio, at 4⅛@7⅛.

Trauman & Lobman 79 mixed Chicago stock, at 5@7⅛.

S. Marks & Bro. 62 head from Ohio and Chicago, at 5⅛@7⅛.

L. & J. Shamberg report five car loads mixed Chicago stock, at 4@7 cts.

Carr & McAlister 100 head mixed stock, on commission, at 5@7 cts.

Snee & Chamberlain report having sold 60 western stockers, at 4⅛@5⅛.

Chas. Metz 18 head Washington Co. steers, at 6⅛.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 40 head mixed Ohio stock, at 4⅛@7 cts.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was considerably larger than last week, but with an improved demand the market was fairly active, and prices were fully sustained. In addition to several car loads from the west, there were quite a number of small lots in from adjoining counties, but there were very few if any left over unsold. Sales were made, in a retail way, at 6⅛@7⅛c.

J. W. Unger wholesaled 31 to Taylor at an average of $6.20.

L. Myers wholesaled 31, from Washington county, at 6⅛.

L. L. Ferrell wholesaled 45, weighing 14,190 lbs. at 6⅛.

McMurty sold 12 at 6⅛.

H. Freed bought a car load of very fine hogs at 6⅛.

Chas. Beyer reports having retailed about 80, at $6.60@7.27.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was also larger than usual to-day, about 1,500 head, and while many of the drovers reported the market hard, it could not have been so very bad, as there were but few if any left over unsold. Good to prime fat sheep, and there were quite a number of these grades on sale, brought about last week's prices, say 5@5⅛cts per lb., and these, taking the eastern markets as a basis, are more than could be realized by shipping east at present. Scalawags were sold at from 90cts up to $1.50 per head.

R. Stouffer wholesaled 97 head commonish Butler county sheep at $2.45 per head—averaged about 70 lbs.

Emmell & Thompson, 100 fair to good sheep, from Mercer county, retailed at from $3@4 per head.

A. Allen sold 45 head prime sheep from Beaver county, averaging 104 lbs, at 5⅛c per pound.

John Young reports 40 good sheep from Butler county, at an average of $3 per head.

Peter Sheitemantle retailed 65 head prime to extra from Butler county, 5⅛@5⅛c—averaging 109 to 115 lbs.

James Shaw reports 57 head from Mercer county at 4@5⅛c per lb.

M. Filmer reports 65 good to prime Butler county sheep, at 4⅛@5c—averaged about 107 to 100 lbs all around.

W. Neely, 135 scalawags—held at $3cts.

G. F. Carter, 220 head mixed sheep, from Green county, (Penna.) at $1@3 per head.

John Drum, 480 mixed; sold scalawags at from $1.10@1.15; balance at $2@3 per head.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The clamor which was raised some weeks ago in regard to consolidating the Allegheny with the East Liberty market, has subsided. This may take place sometime, but it will not likely be for several years. The great mass of the butchers prefer buying their cattle in Allegheny, because it is more convenient than it would be at East Liberty.

The Wm. Penn Hotel, of which Barney Grey is owner and proprietor, is the best house about the Allegheny Yards. It is well patronized by drovers and railroad men. Barney is an energetic and accommodating landlord, and he is ably assisted by his clerk, Mr. M. C. Giltinan.

George Kimberlin, a well-known butcher, and who has been laid up with fever for several weeks, is able to be about again.

John Young, of Butler county, was in with some sheep to-day. Neither Mr. Young nor John Beeler think much of the hog trade.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 9.—A clear sharp weather favors trade but there are to many cattle; 6,900 for the week and 5,000 to-day. One hundred and thirty-eight cars One hundredth street, 89 at Weehawken and 55 at Communipaw, making 5,000 to-day. There were nearly 1,000 more than wanted, and considering the cast off droves dealers had one of the hardest markets for a year at least. Prices hard from 5c live weight for bulls to 9@11c for Texans, and then native cattle 12c for fair steers and 14 to 15c for good to choice about 20c; extra cattle went at 16c, averaging 13⅛c quality generally inferior. Many strangers came through with droves. There were less than 200 Texans in lots of 44, 4⅛ cwt., sold at 9c; 79 Indiana and 80 Ohio, 6⅛ cwt., at 11⅛@13⅛c; 85 Kentucky, 7⅛ cwt., 13@15c. Sheep: receipts of 21,500 for the week, and 9,300 to-day. Market steady at 4⅛@6c; a few extras at 6⅛@7c; 100 Canadas, 104 lbs, 7c; 130 of 111 lbs, 7⅛c; 139 Ohio, 98 lbs, 6c; a car, 86 lbs, 5⅛c; a car 80 lbs, 4⅛c; all selling. Hogs stronger with sales of 14,500 live, and 14,300 dressed for the week, and to-day 4,700 live selling at 7⅛@7⅛c; three cars Ohio, 190 lbs, at the latter price; city dressed 8⅛@9⅛c; western dressed 8@8⅛c.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Hogs active and higher at $6.20@6.50. Cattle unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 9, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Firm and quiet.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet; closed at $1.10@1.10⅛; this afternoon active and firm, $1.11⅛@1.11⅛.

CORN—No. 2 mixed opened firm, but closed dull at 43⅛@44⅛ cash and sellers for February; unchanged this P. M.

OATS—No. 2 quiet; closed firm at 39⅛c.

RYE—No. 2 quiet; closed dull at 78c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 85c.

IRON—Less active.

PROVISIONS—Less active.

MESS PORK—Closed $19.

LARD—11⅛c.

GREEN SHOULDERS—6@6⅛c.

GREEN HAMS—9⅛@11c.

LIVE HOGS—Active and 18c lower, $6@6.50.

DRESSED—Active and 10@20c higher, closing $7.12@7.15.

COTTON—Very dull, at $3.75@4.62.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Cotton firm; middling upland 15⅛c. Flour dull and unchanged; super Western States $5.30@5.60; common choice, extra $6.10@6.65; common choice white $6.65@7.00; choice Ohio $6.70; St. Louis $6.20@8.25. Rye flour $4.00@5.50. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull and a shade lower, 90⅛@91c. Wheat opened dull, but closed active; spring mixed $1.53⅛@1.45; red amber $1.46@1.50; white Michigan $1.60. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull, but unchanged; State 85c. Corn firm; No 1 78@79c; yellow 80c. Oats firm; W. Ohio, 60@62⅛c. Hogs unchanged. Hops quiet. Coffee firm; sales 700 bgs private terms. Molasses 60@72c. Rice unchanged. Sugar steady; Cuba 9⅛@10c. Petroleum—crude 13⅛@13⅛c; refined 24@24⅛c. Provisions—mess pork $19.25@19.50; new $20@20.12⅛; prime mess $16@16.25; February or March at $20.27@20.37. Beef quiet; mess $10@15; extra $15@18; prime mess $28; India $29@32. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Beet hams dull, smoked 15@18c. Lard heavy; prime steam at 21⅛@12⅛; kettle dried 12⅛c; February 12⅛c; Butter—13@25c for western; 20@40 for State. Cheese 12@15c.

LATEST.—Flour steady at $6.05@6.30 for shipping. Wheat firm; new spring $1.43@1.45; red amber western $1.47@1.50. Rye unchanged. Oats steady. Corn dull and a shade lower at 77@78⅛c. Pork beef and bacon unchanged. Lard steady at 11⅛c. Eggs steady at 20@22c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—Cotton firm; middling 14c. Flour steady; family $5.60@5.75. Wheat steady; red $1.15@1.17. Corn steady at 52@53c. Rye scarce but firm, and advanced to 90c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries steady. Linseed oil steady at 90c. Lard oil quiet and unchanged at $1.05@1.08. Whiskey in good demand at full prices. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Clover seed dull and drooping at $10.50@11.00. Timothy seed scarce and firm at $5.75@6.00. Hogs and provisions irregular; good demand for live hogs and prices advanced to $6.75@6.90. Dressed rather dull at $8.00. Green meats in good demand and higher; shoulders 6⅛; sides 8⅛c. Hams 10⅛@11⅛c. Lard not wanted but held 11⅛@11⅛c. Mess pork neglected but held at $20.00; small sales could have been made at $19.50. Bulk meats dull and hardly any demand; one sale of shoulders at 7⅛c; clear rib and clear sides held at 9⅛@10c. Bacon almost unsaleable; shoulders offered at 9⅛c; clear rib and clear sides at 10⅛@11⅛c. Sugar cured hams 15c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Cotton dull but unchanged, and only a small amount of business done. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter $1.30. Corn is almost blocked for want of shippers facilities; yellow on the opposite side of the river 43⅛c. Oats firm at 39⅛c, in bulk 39c. Barley dull; fall No. 1 80@85c. In rye there was nothing done. Whiskey quiet at 88⅛@89c. There was no tobacco offered. Hemp quiet at $1.40@1.75 for new undressed. Bagging nominal at 25c. Provisions firm and higher. Pork $19.50. Bulk shoulders 7⅛c; bulk sides and clear rib 9⅛c; do. clear 10⅛@10⅛c. Bacon nominal. Lard is in jobbing demand at 11⅛c.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The market is extremely quiet, yet prices rule uniform; we quote leading markets. Heavy brown sheeting and brown drills at 12⅛@13⅛; the latter are extremely light. Brown sheetings like Augusta 11⅛; agwams fine 9⅛; mass fine B 11 do J 9⅛; Nashau R 13; Cabot A bleached 13 do ⅛ 14⅛; Langhons 42 inch 14⅛; do 46 inch 16; Monadnack ⅛ bleached sheetings 27⅛; do 10⅛ @34; do 11⅛; Maxwell bleached muslins 18; Marville 18; do 19; New York Mills 20; Social L 12⅛; Amaskeag aticks 14; do D 17; Omega B 20; d C American prints 10⅛@11; Simpson mourning prints 10⅛; Amaskeak prints 8⅛.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—Tobacco very active; common to good lugs $5.50@6.75; low to medium $7@10; sales 33 hhds. Bagging quiet, 25@26c. Cotton firmer for low grades; middling 13⅛c. Flour firm, at $5.25. Grain quiet. Hogs firm, at $6.20@6.75. Provisions exhibit a strong upward tendency. Mess pork $19.50. Bacon shoulders 9⅛c; do. sides clear rib 11⅛c; bulk shoulders 12⅛c. Bacon—Sides clear rib 10⅛c; do. clear 10⅛c. Lard 13@14c. Whisky quiet, 86c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Flour firm; family unchanged; extra, $5@5.25. Wheat firm; Indiana red, $1.55@1.56. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; yellow, 77c; mixed, 76c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess pork, $20.50. Lard, 12⅛c. Petroleum; crude, 16@16⅛c; refined, 22⅛@23c. Whisky quiet at 93@94c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1.34; regular do $1.26; amber Michigan $1.28; No. 1 red Wabash $1.30. Corn dull but unchanged; high mixed 51c; low 49c; yellow 52c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 45c; Michigan 44c. Clover seed steady at $6.10. Hogs active and advanced to $7.05@7.10.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 red winter held at $1.28@1.29, No 2 $1.23@1.24. Corn steady; new shelled 57c. Oats firm and in fair demand; 48c. Crude petroleum: demand fair and advanced to $4.00@4.50; refined opened firm, but closed dull, with a downward tendency, 20⅛c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 9.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active and advanced 1c; No 1 $1.12⅛; Barley: fall No 1 $1.10⅛. Oats: No 2 firm at 44c. Corn: No 2 mixed 47⅛c. Rye: No 1 nominal at 71c. Mess pork quiet; $18.75. Dressed hogs: downward tendency; $7.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—Flour firm. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn; demand good for yellow at 80c. Oats 56@57c. Mess pork firm at $20.50. Bacon sides 11⅛c; clear rib sides 12c; shoulders 9⅛@10c. Hams 16@18c. Lard 12⅛@13c. Whisky steady at 90@91c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 9.—Flour quiet. Wheat from No. 1 $1.25. Corn, Oats and Barley steady. Hogs buoyant, but unsettled from 7.10@7.20. Clover seed dull at $6.00.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 9.—Cotton firm at 44⅛c; receipts 2,805 bales; shipments 3,790 bales. Flour scarce and firm.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, January 9.—5 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 3 do do, Jones & Laughlin; 2 cars pig iron, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Nimick & Co; 1 car iron ore, Chess, Smith & Co; 1 do do. Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 car s steel, Singer, Nimick & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, Heath & Speer; 23 csks potash, J B Canfield; 12 bbls roofing, R S Ramsey; 50 bbls w lime, C B Leech; 7 bxs scales, Dalzell & Townsend; 20 bbls onions, Woodworth & Davidson; 5 bbls f fish, D W Garrett; 2 smith bellows, Lindsay, S & Co; 181 bgs oats, S B Floyd & Co; 1 car oats and 2 dressed hogs, R C Henderson; 176 sks oats, W G Miller; 255 sks oats, Graham & Marshall; 56 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co; 50 bgs c seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 pcs machinery, Totten & Co; 79 m t carboys, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co; 4 kegs butter, P Duff & Son; 5 dressed hogs, Hippley & Baker; lot clover seed, McHenry & Hood; lot scrap iron, Mullen & Maloney; 53 bbls rosin, John Grew & Co; 100 bx patterns, John L. Dewsey; 184 sks corn, Bricker & Co; 181 sks malt, J Wainwright; 2 pkgs cigars, Austin & Co; 2 cars pig iron, Byers, McCullough & Co; 1 do do, Totten & Co; 1 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 9.—1 car malt, P Gerst; 159 sks do, Gilmore, S & Co; 1 lot old rails, Hall & Speer; 3 sks corn, J Taylor; 1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 do barley, McHenry & Hood; 7 bbls d apples, McCracklin, G & Co; 1 lot mill iron, S S Fowler; 151 sks barley, John Gangwich; 68 do rye, W J Meek; 100 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 2 boiler heads, Lyon, Shorb & Co; 8 bbls scrap steel, Singer, N & Co; 39 sks barley, F Schields; 4 bbl eggs, 4 firkins butter, 5 tubs do, W H Graff & Co; 5 bbls d apples, M W Rankin & Bro; 1 car barley, Spencer, McKay & Co; 10 tubs butter, 1 do lard, 5 bbls butter, R & A Carson; 5 tubs do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 kegs do, 1 bbl eggs, J A Graff; 8 kegs lard, 35 tubs butter, 10 bbls do, 8 do d fruit, W H Graff & Co; 50 do flour, D Wallace; 50 do do, J Hinkle; 68 tcs lard, 54 bbls pork, 3 do ribs, 2 do sausage, W B Hays & Son; 40 cads tobacco, 15 butts do, Johnson & Co; 16 cads do, H Dallmyer; 12 safes Kim & Swartz; 6 bxs tob, S P Shriver & Co; 10 bbls oil, Dalzell & Son; 1 lot middlings, G Stewart; 1 car corn, S B Floyd & Co; 34 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 21 do do Holmes, Bell & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 9.—4 cars g hams, 1 do shoulders, James H Parker; 9 cars g shoulders, M M Freed; 10 cars g shoulders, Dalzell & Townsend; 400 sks flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 32 sks c seed, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 50 bdls spokes, 6 do shafts, 12 do s trees, W J Meek; 1 car s corn, R Knox & Son; 1 car do, Daniel Wallace; 200 sks oats, N J Braden; 25 bxs cheese, James McKee; 40 s hides, 4 rls leather, G Hoffstott; 100 bxs cheese, J B Canfield; 30 bbls g apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 19 sks oats, J B Floyd; 8 bbls flour, S Lindsay; 286 sks oats, Kiel & Reichart; 7 cases handles, Fahnestock & B; 47 bxs axes, Lippincott & B; 8 tubs butter, J A Graff.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 9.—93 hides, Weifel & K; 34 sks rags, J B Jones; 5 bdls spokes, Lamm & K; 1 car lumber, L Walters & Son; 192 bgs oats, Adams & Knox; 3 cars ore, 3 do metal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 148 bdls hides, Luckcamp & Keefer; 2 bbls vinegar, A Dickson; 278 sks mill feed, 18 bbls flour, Houck, Jamison & Co; 35 bbls and 148 sks flour, Chas McKnight; 4 bbls meal, W Painter; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 126 bgs flaxseed, Ewer, Hamilton & Co; 7 dressed hogs, Hippley & Beckert; 100 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 1 car ore, Pittsburgh Iron & Forge Co; 15 bdls c handles, A J Pentecost.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 9.—1 bbl butter, 1 bx poultry, 1 sk wool, L J Blanchard; 1 bbl butter, 1 do poultry, J R Shomaker; 3 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 10 do do, W Smith; 1 bdl pelts, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 2 bbls butter, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car lumber, Pgh Locomotive Works; 500 bbls oil, Lockhart, F & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, January 9.—2 bxs flannels, Arbuthnot & Shannon; 14 sks buckwheat flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 15 bdls scrap iron, Rogers & B; 1 sack clover seed, J McNeese; 1 car mdse, C Pemberton; 1 car bark, Lappe & Weise; 2 do do, A Hoisteise; 1 do do, Luckcamp & R.

T. T. T.
Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. ja8:t?8

1871.—REDUCED PRICES.—Housekeepers who are laying in their supplies for the New Year, are invited to examine a large and fresh assortment of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES and Fancy Groceries, at prices to correspond with the new tariff.
CANNED GOODS in great variety, wholesale and retail, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains about stationary at this point, with about three feet in the channel The weather continues cold and freezing hard, and the prospects for an early resumption of navigation are just about as remote as ever.

The Glencoe and May Lowry are still receiving all the freight that offers for New Orleans. The Belle of Texas, Capt. Frank Marratta's new side-wheeler, will soon be completed, and she, too, will load for New Orleans.

Capt. Dan. Moore is at home, and Capt. A. B. Bunting, of Wellsville, was in town the other day.

The Juniata is lying quietly at the wharfboat waiting for a resumption of navigation.

—During the burning of the Thompson Dean her second clerk, who is a son of Capt. James H. Pepper, commander and part owner of the boat was arrested while endeavoring to save the boat's papers, the mistake arising from a blunder of the police. Mr. Pepper was released immediately, however, as the mistake was at once discovered. On the same occasion, the Mollie Able had a very narrow escape from the fate of the other boats, being only saved by the parting of her stern line, which enabled her crew to swing her around out of harm's way. The boat was slighly damaged on the starboard wheelhouse. The W. J. Lewis, Arkansas and Kilgour, lying above and below the burning steamers, were saved by the great exertions of their officers.

—Capt. J. B. Weaver, of the steamer John Kyle, writes Captain John Kyle, that the John Kyle, when she left New Orleans for Cairo, and collided with the brig opposite that city, had on board 1,000 tons and 75 mules, and was drawing five and one-half feet forward, and five feet aft. Her hull is being repaired with a side dock, and she will come to Mound City, where her cabin and upper works will be repaired. Her cargo was only slightly damaged, the repairs to her hull being made without removing her freight.

—It has been stated that the President will, at an early day, send a special message to Congress upon the subject of American commerce and the shipbuilding interests of the country generally. In discussing our maritime interests, it is said he will recommend the abolishment of shipbuilding at the government yards, and to have the same transferred to private yards, in order to sustain individual enterprise. In this measure he is heartily sustained by the Main delegation.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: An old, reliable pilot of the Shark is up from that boat via Cairo. There is in the channel from Liberty to Cairo, he says, the sand having been cut away to the old breaks. The towboat Gilmore was at Thompson's field, twenty miles above Cairo, in a gorge of ice, the channel having left her.

—Capt. Wm. Harrison, late of the Bart Able, has bought at New Orleans an interest in the stern-wheeler Dew. L. Tally, and will continue her in the Red River trade.

—There are twenty thousand bales of compressed cotton lying under insurance at Memphis, at four of the principal cotton presses, awaiting transportation.

—Red River is booming. Soundings are not necessary from Jefferson down.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.
LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.,
FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
STEAMER ELECTOR....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHNER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN....Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT....Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.
For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 3½ o'clock.
de2:361 A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE,
BETWEEN
New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,
Spain, Egypt, Italy, Holland, France, Denmark, England, The Queen, Helvetia, Erin, Virginia, Pennsylvania.
One of the above first-class, full-powered iron Steamships sails as follows:
EVERY SATURDAY from New York,
WEDNESDAY from Liverpool,
THURSDAY from Queenstown.
Cabin passage $75 and $65, currency. Excursion Tickets $130, currency.
Steerage passage from New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, $28 currency. Steerage passage from the above places to New York, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Gothenburg, Christiania, Copenhagen, &c., at very low rates.
TO LONDON DIRECT, $75, $65 and $28 currency. For further particulars, apply at the Company's office, 69 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent, GAZETTE Building, corner Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Drafts for sale on England, Ireland, Scotland, &c., at the lowest rates. oc18:f6-MWF

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 3 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS. ap2

MANHOOD HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED.—Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, to CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. mv3:w9T

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y. au1:a76

AVOID QUACKS.—A Victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de22:MWF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN.......H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS,
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular. Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh

LEAD, DRUGS, &c.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of SAMUEL B. FOIGHT, late of Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them for settlement.

J. C. BUFFUM, Administrator.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1, 1871. jan2:k53-M

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary on the estate of ANN MARIA HIMELRIGHT, late of East Deer township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

WM. V. EVANS, Executor.

TARENTUM Dec. 1st, 1870. de2:160

SILVER WHITE
Prepared by SAML M. MILLER NEW YORK
Brilliancy AND POLISH ATTAINED BY USING
Silver White,
FOR SALE BY
John Stevenson's Sons & Co.,
93 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh.

CHEAP STOVES AND TINWARE.
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., &
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NATIONAL FOUNDRY
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Pipe Works.
Corner Carroll and Smallman Sreets,
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WM. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR
GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general
Castings for Gas and Water Works
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

WEST POINT
FOUNDRY,
L. H. Smith & Co.,
Corner Duquesne Way and Water Street,
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Manufacturers of the celebrated
ANCHOR SAD IRON,
which is PLANED, not GROUND, and therefore superior in finish to any other.
Send for Price List. au10:b71

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,
WASHINGTON WORKS,
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office No. 12, corner First and Smithfield streets. Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r63

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
IRON CITY FOUNDRY,
Manufacturers of
Bridge, Rolling Mill,
Blast Furnace and
Machinery Castings,
Corner Liberty and Twenty-Third Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov6:g46

ROLLS

THOS. CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works.
SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

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H. B. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
OFFICE in CUSTOM HOUSE, 2d story. oc29:f30

JAS. W. MURRAY,
Attorney at Law,
NO. 89 FIFTH AVENUE,
jan4:h57 Pittsburgh.

Samuel McMasters,
ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET, opposite St. Paul's Catnedral. oc5:e45

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE,
se:20-T Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. H. McCORMICK,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 68 GRANT STREET,
Prompt attention given to all kinds of legal business. ja2:116

A. BAILIE,
ALDERMAN AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
Collector of city and county taxes for the First ward, Office, 127 LEACOCK ST., Allegheny. no3:g

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,
SUCCESSORS TO PERCEVAL BECKETT,
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Offices: No. 79 Federal street, Allegheny City; No. 73 Water street, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on Wednesday. ja29

WM. B. NEEPER,
ALDERMAN AND EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office, 112 Fifth avenue.
Special attention given to conveyancing and collections, Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn up and all legal business attended to promptly and accurately.

B. F. KENNEDY,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE, 2nd floor, room No. 2.
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Logan, Gregg & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
No. 52 Wood Street.
Meat Cutters and Stuffers,
HORSE SHOES AND NAILS,
Nail Rod,
BUILDING HARDWARE.
WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Merchants are invited to examine our stock.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

SKATES!
SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate, just the article for a nice Christmas or New Year's present. The above Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, at
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Hides and Oil,
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(Near Smithfield street.)
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TIN ROOFERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Brackets, Ventilators, &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Roofing Ceilings with Tin, Copper or Sheet Iron work. No. 28 Ohio St., Allegheny City, Pa.

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ECLIPSE
Petroleum Refinery.
SPECIALTY,
Lubricating Oils,
Manufactured by Superheated Steam in Vacuo, under Dr. Tweddle's Patent.
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Works at Aladdin, Armstrong Co., Pa.
de7:136

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Crude & Refined Petroleum.
TACK BROS.,
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Lubric Oil Works,
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Manufacturers of LUBRICATING OILS, CARBON and HEAD-LIGHT OILS.
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Works, South Pittsburgh. de7:184

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123 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
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Warehouses: Delaware river, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. no1:g13

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(SUCCESSORS TO ARTHUR KIRK.)
MANUFACTURERS
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Lard and Lubricating
OILS,
Of all Grades.
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Petroleum and Cooperage Only,
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OIL BARRELS AND STAVES.
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Brokers in Petroleum, Cooperage, &c.,
Perry's Building, Duquesne Way.
Philadelphia Office: C. C. BURKE, 101 Walnut street. no2:g8

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Dealer in Petroleum,
INSPECTOR OF CRUDE OILS.
OFFICE—SILL'S BLOCK, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. no8:g51

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Pittsburgh office, Sill's Block. | Philadelphia office, 106 Walnut street.

WM. HASTINGS,
Manufacturer of Oil Barrels
And dealer in all kinds of Cooperage Stock. Orders promptly filled. Office, SILL'S BLOCK, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. no8:g51

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BATES & GOLDSBOROUGH,
BROKERS AND SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM,
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COAL AND COKE.

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; Also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hughes, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. H. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
Orders respectfully solicited. de1:v16

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street.
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

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R. & W. JENKINSON,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Tobacco and Cigars,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
(Third door from Suspension Bridge,)
ALLEGHENY, PA.
AGENTS FOR
Louisville Tobaccos.
no?:g41

C. D. ARNSTHAL.................A. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
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my17

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS, 365 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
No. 80 Fourth Avenue,
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CASH CAPITAL.............$260,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. 1e19:k43

Max Schamberg,
No. 163 SMITHFIELD STREET,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenue.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange and Passage.
Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Silver, &c., bought and sold on Commission.
Postal Money Orders on Europe issued under guarantee of the North German Post Department.
Foreign Money bought and sold.
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Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND AVE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
Gold, Coupon Bonds and Stock.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
oc9:487 CYRUS CLARKE, Jr. Cashier.

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
Discount days, MONDAY and THURSDAY.
DIRECTORS:
James L. Graham, A. Moore, D. DeHaven, John Benn, G. Wettach, Andrew Ackley, S. H. Geyer.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier. ju16:a10

THE
DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK.
No. 6 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.............$240,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Deposits in sums of $1 and upwards received. Interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections, proceeds of which will be remitted promptly.
DIRECTORS:
James M. Cooper, James E. J. Allison, Wm. Hinds, Jos. Fleming, Abraham Garrison, Andrew L. Robinson, L. Widerhold, N. P. Sawyer, Wm. D. Cooper.
President—N. P. SAWYER.
Cashier—JOHN S. SCULLY. 1e9:y8

ALLEGHENY
NATIONAL BANK,
Of Pittsburgh.
No. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
Capital Stock.......$500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.
ja25:28 W. McCANDLESS, Asst. Cashier.

CITY BANK,
112 FIFTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL.............$100,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
JAMES McCABE, Vice President.
W. N. MORGAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
D. Ihmsen, Thomas Rourke, Patrick Kane, Chas. B. Barr, Chas. Magian, R. J. Grace, N. Stupy, James McCabe, Hugh Keating, Terence Campbell, James Phelan, H. A. Freyvogle, Thomas Barnes.
jel:25 JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

COMMERCIAL
BANKING COMPANY,
No. 92 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL.............$300,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BATES, A. H. ENGLISH, W. H. EVERSON, W. O. HUGHART, JOHN LINDSAY, D. S. MACRUM, JOHN O. PHILLIPS, B. F. WILSON, JACOB KLEE.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
Government Bonds.
ALSO
Sight Draughts on London.
de3:83

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS
57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
no2:g1

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal.

HOTELS.

MAHONING HOUSE,
ORRSVILLE,
(Mouth of Mahoning,)
JOSEPH FREEMAN,
Proprietor.
GOOD BEDS and GOOD BOARD. Accommodations for [illegible]ng parties. no2:g16

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.

LACE LEATHER.
PAGE'S PATENT, IN SIDES;
Also, BABCOCK'S PATENT METAL TIPPED
cut already for use, at
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
del 26 and 28 Sixth street.

IRON AND STEEL.

Kensington Iron Works.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT BAR,
SHEET
AND
Boiler Plate Iron,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAIL,
(For Coal Roads.)
Office and Works—GREENOUGH STREET. (Adjoining City Gas Works,) Pittsburgh. de1:91

LEWIS, OLIVER
& PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT IRON,
And Heavy Hardware.
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein Bolts,
NUTS, WASHERS, and COACH SCREWS, HARROW TEETH, PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, &c.
BOLTS, SPIKES and WROUGHT IRON SHAPES for Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery. HOOK and EYE SCREW and SCREW and STRAP HINGES. Originators and Patentees of their new line of
Wagon Hardware,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Ruber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other labor saving odd shapes of iron. Send for prices to
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
91 and 93 Water St., and 114 and 116 First Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUQUESNE WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
Axels and Springs.
DUQUESNE, L X AND JUNIATA
FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG AND DROPPER BARS, FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROWBARS, WEDGES and HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS, cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A B STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES.
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
All Goods First Class and Warranted.
OFFICES AND WORKS—16th street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water street, Pittsburgh.
mh9

Etna Iron Works,
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Boiler Plate
AND
WROUGHT IRON TUBES.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Cor. of Sandusky St. and West Penna. and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.'s, Allegheny City.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA. no4:d40

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. de2:n41

PITTSBURGH
Novelty Works.
FOUNDED A. D. 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE and GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water and 160 First streets.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIREBOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Cor. Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. de3:181

O'HARA BOILER WORKS
F. REPHAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S.

Riesick & Bro.,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS.
NO DAMP. NO MOULD.

ENGINES AND MACHINERY,
BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and PUTTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC, CIDER, &c. Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCOMOTIVES, &c.
THE PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS manufacture all descriptions of
LOCOMOTIVES, BOILERS AND TANKS.
D. A. STEWART, President; WILSON MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer; J. AUG. DURGIN, Supt. Office, No. 10 SIXTH ST., Pittsburgh.

Samson Boiler Works,
BRENNEMAN & WARD,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, TANKS, OIL STILLS AND SHEET IRON WORK, Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention paid to repairing. oc28:d84

A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Duff's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship.
All orders by mail promptly filled. de2:r8

Gibson & Riddle,
Manufacturers of
STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c. ENGINES AND MACHINE CASTINGS, PULLEYS, SASH WEIGHTS, &c.
Office and Foundry—LACOCK STREET, one square east of Federal, Allegheny City.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex.	2:30 am	Mail Train	1:30 am
Southern Ex.	4:20 am	Fast Line	1:30 pm
Mail Train	8:10 am	Cincinnati Ex.	1:30 pm
Cincin'ti Ex.	12:50 pm	Pittsb'gh Ex.	3:05 pm
Phila. Express	3:30 pm	Pacific Ex.	10:30 pm
Fast Line	8:00 pm	Way Passenger	11:00 pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:30 am	Wall's No. 1	6:30 am
Brint'n Ac No. 1	10:30 am	Brint'n Ac No. 1	7:30 am
Wall's No. 2	11:31 am	Wall's No. 2	8:50 am
Wall's No. 4	6:05 pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10 am
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 pm	Wall's No. 3	12:30 pm
Wall's No. 3	3:05 pm	Braddocks Ac No. 1	7:15 pm
Wall's No. 5	11:00 pm	Brin'n Ac No. 2	8:30 pm
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	8:50 pm	Wall's No. 5	[illegible]
Braddocks Ac. No. 1	4:50 pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac.	10:00 pm

Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily.

Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Church Trains leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 9:02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:25 p. m. Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8:30 p. m.; arrives at Brinton at 9:30 p. m.

For further information apply to

W. B. STOREY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,

de8 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after DEC. 19, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

(CITY TIME.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springd's No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:40 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:50 a m	Claremont Ac. 1	11:30 a m
Claremont Ac	12:33 p m	Express	3:00 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:40 p m	Springd's No. 1	3:10 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:45 p m
Springd's No. 2	6:00 p m	Springd's No. 2	6:20 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:00 P. M. and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

Through tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 318 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES LEVERETS, Agent,

Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,

General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ROBERT NEILSON,

de17 Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

From December 4, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	[illegible]
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:48 a m
Erie & Yng Ex.	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex.	12:38 p m
Chicago Mail	7:38 a m	Chicago Mail	[illegible]
Chicago Ex.	[illegible]	Cl. & Wh'g M'l	[illegible]
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	[illegible]	Erie & Yg's Ex.	[illegible]
Pacific Ex.	[illegible]	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	[illegible]
W'elleville Ex.	[illegible]	Erie Express	11:18 [illegible]
Erie Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle	[illegible]	New Castle	[illegible]
Leetsdale	[illegible]	Leetsdale	[illegible]
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:30 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Pacific Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY PAN HANDLE ROUTE.—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 20, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:43 a. m.	Southern Express	2:38 a. m.
Dennison Accom'n	7:13 a. m.	McDonald Ac.	8:03 a. m.
Pacific Ex.	11:03 a. m.	Steubenville Accom'n	9:53 a. m.
McDonald Ac-commod'n	11:28 a. m.	Cincinnati Express	12:28 p. m.
Southern Express	3:28 p. m.	McDonald Accommod'n	4:13 p. m.
Steubenville Accomod'n	3:53 p. m.	Dennison Accom'n	6:43 p. m.
McDonald Accommod'n	5:13 p. m.	Fast Line	7:33 p. m.
Sunday Ch'h Train	12:38 p. m.	Sunday Ch'h Train	9:58 a. m.

The 11:03 A. M. Pacific Express will leave daily. The 12:28 Cincinnati Express will arrive daily. All other trains will arrive daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers road will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Dennison Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:13 A. M. on Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:53 P. M., returning, will connect at Mansfield with trains due at Pittsburgh at 9:53 A. M. and 4:13 P. M.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.

W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison Ohio. de3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 5th, 1870, 2 through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE PITTSBURGH.	ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.
Day Express	7:20 A. M.	6:35 P. M.
Night Express	8:40 P. M.	6:35 A. M.
Way Passenger	9:35 A. M.	[illegible]
Mail Train		5:40 P. M.
Brady's Bend Acc'n	3:05 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Soda Works	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st Hulton	6:45 A. M.	[illegible]
2d Hulton	4:40 A. M.	[illegible]
3d Hulton	11:00 P. M.	[illegible]
Parnassus	11:40 A. M.	[illegible]

Church train to and from Hulton (Sunday) arrives at 10:10 A. M. and leaves at 1:00 P. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways between Pittsburgh and Corry.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton's.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup.

de5 JAMES R. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail Train	8:30 A. M.	1st McKeesport Ac.	6:40 A. M.
Way Passen'r	9:15 A. M.	West Newton Ac.	8:25 A. M.
1st McKeesport Ac.	11:00 A. M.	Express Tr'n	10:30 A. M.
Expr's Train	3:10 P. M.	2d McKeesport Ac.	[illegible]
West Newton Ac.	4:30 P. M.	Way Passen'r	3:10 P. M.
Braddock's Ac.	5:30 P. M.	Mail Train	5:10 P. M.
2d McKeesport Ac.	6:30 P. M.	Braddocks Ac.	7:20 P. M.
3d McKeesport Ac.	10:40 P. M.	3d McKeesport Ac.	9:30 P. M.
West Newton Church Tr'n	12:45 P. M.	West Newton Church Tr'n	10:10 A. M.

Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL,

de3 Master of Transportation.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, and Anthracite Coal,
No. 347 LIBERTY ST.,
oc29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1818.
W. M. GORMLY,
Wholesale Grocer,
271 LIBERTY STREET,
(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRESH ARRIVAL
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES
AND
New Orleans Sugar.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood Street.
de20

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS!
NEW SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS,
NEW SUGAR-CURED B BACON.
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
LARD, in Tierces, Kegs and Buckets.
LARD OIL.
For sale at reduced prices.
DALZELLS & TOWNSEND,
de30 247 Liberty Street.

John Porterfield & Co.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in Best Brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First Avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 396 PENN STREET.

W. C. Armstrong,
(Successor to Peter & Armstrong,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 105 MARKET STREET.

M. STEELE.................J. A. STEELE.
M. STEELE & SON
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c., &c.
No. 96 OHIO STREET, near East Common, Allegheny City.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BRO., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. [illegible] Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c.

JOHN T. GRAY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 NINTH STREET,
ja9:c93 (Old Hand street) Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Waffles and chickens had to suffer at Joe Keating's last night.

Remember—The GAZETTE is delivered at your door for fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier.

In the U. S. Court at Erie, in session last week, eight cases were tried, all resulting in verdicts for the Government.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third-avenue. tf

The Glass Factory of Chalmer Hogh & Co., in Birmingham, recently destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt and will resume business in a few days.

Pittsburgh Councils will meet this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing city officers and the transaction of other business.

James Graham, in the U. S. Court at Erie last week, was convicted as accessory after the fact to the robbery of the Postoffice at Jackson Station, Erie county, in March last.

Resigned.—Mr. Louis Hauch, of the second ward has resigned his office as United States Storekeeper under Collector Davis. He made a good and efficient officer, and his loss will be much felt by the department.

Alderman McMasters yesterday entered up the complaint of G. B. Godfrey against Joseph B. Johnson for assault and battery. He asserts that Johnson, without just cause or provocation, struck him in the face with his fist.

William Fleckson went before Alderman Taylor yesterday, and entered suit against Andrew Henderson for assault and battery. August Mocul also entered suit against the same party for a similar offence. Warrant issued in both cases.

Belligerent Belles.—Ellen Keenan appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday and filed an information charging Mollie Oliver with assault and battery. She alleges that Mollie shoved her, knocked her down and in various other ways maltreated her. A warrant was issued.

Frederick Pool was brought before Burgess Salisbury of Birmingham, on Sunday morning on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. His wife appeared at the hearing and besought the Squire to let him off which he did on Frederick's paying the costs and promising to behave in the future.

Bank Elections.—The following banks will hold their elections to-day: German National, First National, Second National, of Allegheny, Farmers' Deposit, Third National, Exchange National, Peoples' National, Mechanics and Manufacturer's National, Citizens National, Mechanics' National, Iron City National and Safe Deposit Company.

Oriental Transportation.—Four cars of raw silk, one car of silk worm's eggs and twenty-four cars of tea, worth near a million of dollars, part of the cargo of the steamship "Japan" from China to California, passed through here last week, and were delivered in New York via The Pennsylvania Route in eleven days from San Francisco.

Bank Election.—The stockholders of the Duquesne Bank held their annual election yesterday, at which the following Board of Directors was chosen for 1871: Messrs. Wm. G. Johnston, W. R. Boggs, Edmund Burke, W. Douglass, J. S. Finch, J. D. Johnson, M. Munnall, James McKay, Jos. Shallenberger and James Saidle.

Union Park.—The ice at Union Park will be found in excellent condition to-day. The snow has all been cleared off and this morning it will be planed, when skaters will have the advantage of a clear field of solid ice, smooth as a mirror and level as a floor. To enjoy this exhilarating exercise spend an hour or two at the Rink to-day.

Bank Contest.—The great majority of our banking institutions elect their directors to-day. So far, we have only heard of one bank in which an opposition ticket will be run, and this only so far as two or three names are concerned. We understand that there will be a lively contest at the Iron City, the parties to which are all strong men in money matters, and the issue is somewhat doubtful.

Valuable and Reliable.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will be found invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, etc. For public speakers and singers, and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat and will render articulation easy. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

The Masquerade.—The grand fancy dress masquerade comes off at the Rink to-night, and no one who can appreciate the grotesque or the beautiful on skates should fail to be in attendance. Special care has been taken in the arrangement for this carnival, and it is certain to be one of the most brilliant ever held at the Rink. The Keystone Club, with Superintendent Brown, has it in charge—a sure guarantee that all will be right. Drop in at the Rink to night.

The Half Price Sales.—The stock in the trimming store late of Mr. McConnell, at No. 26 Fifth avenue, is much reduced, but still comprises many articles constantly needed in every family, such as stockings for ladies and misses, gloves, buttons, combs, ribbons, laces, tapes, &c., and the sale still goes on. The present owner is determined to sell out everything as quickly as possible, and asks only half cost or less. Such chances for bargains cannot continue many days, and should be improved at once.

Owner Wanted.—An aged woman, who appeared feeble and poor, entered the office of the GAZETTE some day last week, and passed out leaving on the floor a bundle of sundries. She has probably forgotten where she left it. Among the contents of the bundle are a photograph of two young men, *engroup*, a locket containing human hair, a set of knitting needles and a pass book. From the account in the pass-book, we infer the owners name to be Jane Murrin. We hope the old lady will see this notice and call on her package.

Charles Huffnagle, of Ormsby borough, appeared before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, yesterday, and made oath charging Herman Stuckman with surety of the peace, the said Herman having entered the house of Mrs. Huffnagle, mother of complainant, and threatened to tear the heart out of Charles. Herman also entered the room of Mrs. Huffnagle and tore the clothes off the bed in which she was lying. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Opening of the Butler Branch Railroad.—Butler borough and Pittsburgh Penna., will be connected by rail on January 18, 1871, at which time a grand excursion party will leave Butler depot for Pittsburgh, via. Freeport and Blairsville,—to dine at "Union Depot Hotel" and return to Butler for supper. The Committee of invitation and arrangement consists of Messrs. Edwin Lyon, Hugh Morrison, W. A. Lowry, R. P. Scott, John S. Campbell and John H. Negley; who are the right men in the right place to make the excursion a success. We are under obligations to the above Committee for an invitation to assist in formally celebrating the completion of this road so long needed by our friends in Butler.

The Western District.

The Western District of Pennsylvania [illegible] comprises twelve Congressional or Collection Districts, embracing forty-six counties. It is in charge of United States District Attorney Swoope, so far as all legal matters, in which the Government is interested, are concerned. During the year 1870, the amount realized by the Government from revenue cases compromised in the district was $[illegible]. One hundred and thirty-two cases were tried, and all but eight resulted in verdicts for the Government.

The Lecture Last Night.

An intelligent and fun-loving audience greeted Griswold, "The Fat Contributor," last night at Library Hall, and this, the initial lecture, before the Press Association, proved an eminent success. The witticisms of the lecturer met with a cordial response from the hearers, and for nearly an hour they were entertained and delighted in a manner which made the time pass so rapidly and pleasantly that it was an universal regret to all when he closed. It was fully up to expectations, which is the highest compliment that can be paid an humorous lecturer.

Personal.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Esq., General Manager of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, left for the West yesterday afternoon, and will be absent one week. The road over which he presides was never in better condition than at present.

COLONEL E. J. UNGER, Secretary and Treasurer of the Keystone Hotel Company and Manager of the Union Depot Hotel, is one of the best purveyors in the country. His hotel is a model in every respect.

DR. J. T. COOPER, of Philadelphia, is expected to occupy the Chair of Didactic Theology in the U. P. Seminary, Allegheny, during the present week.

Dividends.

The following Banks and Insurance Companies are now paying their dividends: Mechanics National, 7 per cent; Allegheny National, 5; Nat'l Bank of Commerce, 6; Farmers' Deposit, 6; City Bank, 5; People's, 4; First National, 3, (Quarterly); American, 6; Merchants and Manufacturers', 5; Freehold, 5; Fifth Avenue, $3.50 per share; Commercial Bank, 5; Masonic Deposit, 5; National Trust Co., 5; Duquesne Bank, 3; Enterprise Insurance Company, $2 per share; Artizans' Insurance Company, $2 credited to stock account; Cash Insurance Company, 4 per cent; Ben Franklin Insurance Company, $5 per share credited to stock account.

Murder Case in Clearfield.

Yesterday, United States District Attorney Swoope, left for Clearfield, where he is to assist the District Attorney of Clearfield, in the prosecution of a murder case, having been so assigned by the Court.

The defendant is Martin Harter, indicted for the murder of William Dale, in August last, in Clearfield. Martin and a young man named Robbins had a quarrel, while [illegible] in a crowd. The [illegible] separated from [illegible] and went to get a drink. On their return, Robbins renewed the quarrel, when Harter called Dale a d—d liar, when the latter struck him. Harter then pulled out a knife, and stabbed him five times, killing him on the spot.

Robbins was tried in September, and is now in the Penitentiary. Harter is to be tried this week.

Letters Held for Postage.

The following is a list of letters held for postage at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, January 9th:

Mrs. Geo. Adams, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 cents.
Miss Jennie Lumble, Salem, Ohio, 1 cent.
[illegible], Scott & Co., Oakdale, Pa., 1 cent.
Theo. McWilliams, Irwin Station, Pa., 1c.
J. Taylor, Enon Valley, Pa., 3 cents.
J. West, McKeesport, Pa., 3 cents.
Mrs. E. Walleigr, Union, N. H. 3 cents.
Letters held for postage January 9:
Cannon, Julious, Little Rock, Ark., 3 cents.
Denny, S. A., Havelock, Pa., 1 cent.
Dobbin, Jno., Frankstown, Pa., 3 cents.
Evans, Jno., Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 cents.
Frew, A. A., Sandoval, Ill., 3 cents.
Greenhawayre, S. New York, 3 cents.
Hoener, F., Enon, Pa., 3 cents.
McFarland, Geo., Council Bluffs, Iowa, 3c.
Ramsey, Jr., Jno., Zanesville, O., 3 cents.

THE SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway—Second Annual Meeting of Stockholders—The President's Report—Prospects of the Enterprise—Directors for 1871.

Yesterday afternoon between one and three o'clock the second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company was held at the office of the Secretary, M. & M. Bank Building, Fourth avenue.

B. F. Jones, Esq., presided and Mr. J. R. Jacques acted as Secretary.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of President Jones was read as follows:

Your Board of Directors have to report that the progress of your enterprise has not been as encouraging as was reasonably hoped for. In accordance with your suggestions at the last meeting, the Board procured legislative authority for the issuing of mortgage bonds, and had the corporate name of the company changed.

An exceedingly liberal charter has been obtained from the Legislature of West Virginia, for the extension of your road across that State.

The boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby, West Elizabeth, Monongahela City, California and West Brownsville, have passed ordinances granting the right of way over their streets without charge. A free right of way has been procured from the owners of private property for more than half the way to Brownsville, and the Committee on Rights of Way report most encouragingly as to the prospect of securing the remaining portion.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recognizing the fact that this road would be an important feeder to their various lines centering in this city, have assured your Board that they will afford the company depot room at this end of the line, and give the right to cross the Monongahela river on their bridge on the most liberal terms.

The line of the road in the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham and Ormsby has been revised by a skillful engineer, and some important changes made in the location, which will greatly benefit the company.

Your board is informed on excellent authority, that if Pennsylvania will build the road promptly to the State line, West Virginia and Virginia will raise the necessary means and continue it through to a connection with the great network of Southern railroads in the State of Virginia, and also build the branch road leading into and down the Kanawha valley, and there is no reason to doubt their ability to do so, as their invaluable deposits of minerals and magnificent forests are already attracting attention.

The Board and other friends of the Company have recently made a vigorous effort to obtain additional subscriptions to the capital stock of the company, with indifferent success. There has been added to the stock only about two hundred thousand dollars, conditional upon enough being subscribed on the first day of April next to grade and bridge the road to Monongahela City, and two hundred thousand on condition that enough be subscribed by the same time to grade and bridge the road to Brownsville. While your Board is very much discouraged as well as surprised at the apathy manifested by those so deeply interested in this great work, they do not entirely despair of its accomplishment. But it is clear that something must be done to awaken the merchants, manufacturers and other citizens of Pittsburgh and the property holders along the line of the road, not only to the importance but to the absolute necessity of the early completion of this road, if Pittsburgh is to continue to occupy the enviable position which she enjoys, as a great manufacturing city. It is admitted by all who have given the subject the attention its merits, that the territory through which it is proposed to build this road is among the richest in mineral deposits, in lumber and in agricultural resources in the United States. It is known to many of the manufacturers of this city that it is essential that they have access to the cheap, abundant and easily obtained materials lying along the route of the proposed road, at an early day, to enable them to meet competitors at other points who will very soon have the railroad facilities which will enable them to grasp the prize.

Your Board has investigated with unusual care as to the prospect of remuneration to those who invest in the stock of the company, with the most satisfactory results. There does not seem to be a doubt as to its productiveness, if the necessary means be furnished, even with ordinary management. That investments in railroad property are among the most profitable, is attested by the fact that the shrewd operators at the great money centers of this and other countries seek and have obtained control of most of the leading lines, as well as by the results of the operations of the various roads, as exhibited by their reports. The Board would most respectfully, but with the utmost earnestness, urge upon the stockholders the necessity of increasing their subscriptions to the stock, and using their influence to induce others to subscribe. They trust this enterprise will not be permitted to die or languish for the want of a little timely aid, as has been the case with others of a similar nature, which, if they had received that encouragement to which they were entitled, would have doubled, if not quadrupled, the business, wealth and population of Allegheny county.

GENERAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Captain W. W. Martin, Chairman of the General Committee, presented a detailed report of the operations of the Committee, the stock which they had secured, &c., which is covered, however, in the President's report.

The reports were accepted and the Secretary ordered to have them printed in pamphlet form.

DIRECTORS FOR 1871.

The election for a Board of Directors for 1871, was then held with the following result:

President.—B. F. Jones.
Vice President.—W. W. Martin.
Directors.—J. Walton, T. W. Briggs, H. B. Hays, George Black, Alex. Patton, J. C. Rishel, D. Z. Brickel.

All of these are from Pittsburgh except Mr. Patton, of Rice's Landing, at the headwaters of the Monongahela.

Following the election the meeting adjourned.

THE INCLINED PLANE.

Stockholders' Annual Meeting Yesterday—The Business and Prospects of the Company—The New Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Inclined Plane Company was held yesterday afternoon at the dining rooms of the Misses Fulton, on Fourth avenue.

A. S. Bell, Esq., presided, and Mr. A. McLee officiated as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

President Harper presented his annual report, which opened with a congratulation to the stockholders upon the fact that the enterprise had been fully established and that its success had been beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The Plane was opened to the public on Saturday, the 28th of May, 1870, and the first day's business was an astonishment to all. One set of hands had been employed, but the increasing business necessitated an increase of hands, so that they were now enabled to run the cars from 5 in the morning until 11½ night. Application had been made to them to have the cars run during the night, but this at present was impracticable by reason of the increased expense. A system of commutation tickets had been adopted, which so proved satisfactory, as it was cheap to all. The business of the Company from May 28th to December 31st, amounted to 218,[illegible] passengers, and $[illegible] of which had been received from freights. The largest number of passengers carried in one month was 41,[illegible], in July, and the smallest 21,[illegible], in December.

After the Plane had been put in complete running order it was found that the Company was in debt. To meet this the Company issued [illegible] shares of new stock, which had been taken by the original stockholders except 25 shares.

The financial condition of the Company was very satisfactory. The whole cost of construction was $[illegible]. The receipts had been $[illegible], and the running expenses $[illegible], which left a balance of net earnings of $[illegible]. A dividend of $10 per share had been declared.

The report then entered into a detailed statement of the organization of the Company and the difficulties attendant upon it.

It closed with a statement showing the bonded debt of the Company, which consists of $25,000 in ten year bonds, secured by mortgage and bearing seven per cent interest. There was no floating debt whatever.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer was also read, the main details of which are given above.

Both reports were received, and one hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Messrs. John Bulford and Wm. Halpin were appointed tellers to conduct the election, which resulted as follows:

President—Samuel Harper.
Secretary and Treasurer—John L. Awl.
Directors—Wm. M. Lyon, J. S. McMillan, J. L. Awl, W. Douglass, James M. Bailey, A. S. Bell, R. Cowan.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the board to increase the capital stock from time to time, so as to supply the bondholders with stock in the conversion of their bonds, provided the issue in the aggregate did not exceed $75,000, the amount authorized.

The meeting then adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1871.	A. M. 7:23	P. M. 4:23	P. M. 11:23
Height of Barometer	30.53	30.55	30.56
Change since last report	.21	.02	.01
Thermometer	11°	20°	9°
Change in last 24 hours	16°	5°	12
Direction of wind	N.W	W	N
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx.	B	B	A
Amount of cloud	⅜	⅜	⅜
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths	0.13		
State of weather	Fair	Fair	Fair

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign. Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gentle breeze; C, pleasant and brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, ¼ to ½ cloud; 3, cloudy, ¾ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

JAS. WEST, Observer.

Homes for the People.

We heartily second the following warm commendation of this most admirable enterprise, the advertisement of which appears in another part of this paper:

The Chronicle of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company is about to open books for subscription to its new stock, with a view to the immediate inauguration of its magnificent undertaking for building "Homes for the People," to be paid for through a term of ten or twenty years.

We have heretofore given this enterprise our heartiest endorsement, and we but repeat the universal opinion of all who have examined the plan, when we say that we know of no corporate business that has more to commend it to public confidence, nor one that under equally competent management will prove more profitable to its shareholders.

Pittsburgh has the intelligent humanity, the capital, the business capacity, the enlightened selfishness, if you will, to make this effort mark an era in social and financial progress. We trust she will have the honor as well of doing so. We cannot too strongly urge those who have means not to let this opportunity for investment go by unimproved.

A pamphlet giving full information may be had at the office of the Company, 121 Smithfield street, or of either of the following gentlemen:

Hon. Jas. Walton,	Hon. Jas. P. Barr,
J. D. Bailey, Esq.,	W. W. Patrick, Esq.,
W. C. Aughinbaugh,	C. F. Schwarz,
Alex. Tindle,	C. J. Smith.

A. B. Stevenson.

BRICKLAYERS' CONVENTION.

Sixth Annual Session of the Bricklayers' National Union.

The sixth annual meeting of the Bricklayers' National Union, met at Turner Hall this morning, at ten o'clock, and was called to order by Presidentu John O'Keeffe, all the other officers being present.

The first business in order was the appointment of the following committee on credentials:

Thomas Newton, Albany, N. Y., Michael Niles, Troy, N. Y., M. Moore, Syracuse, N. Y., R. Collin, District of Columbia, Wm. S. King, Baltimore.

After which, it being found that the delegations from New York and Cincinnati had not yet arrived, the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled, and was called to order by the President, when it was moved that George W. King, of Pittsburgh, be appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, by the President. The President then appointed Mr. King Sergeant-at-Arms.

On motion of Mr. King of Baltimore, it was resolved that no one be admitted to the hall except reporters, during the sitings of the Convention unless he can give the pass-word. Passed.

Mr. Thomas Newton, of Albany, N. Y., in reply to a question from the Chair, said the committee on credentials were preparing their report with all the haste possible, and would report shortly.

On motion, a recess of thirty minutes was taken, in order to give the committee time to finish their report.

The Convention reassembled at the expiration of the half hour and Mr. Thomas Newton, Chairman of the Convention on Credentials, reported the following members as entitled to seats.

CREDENTIALS.

President, John O'Keeffe; Vice President, Edward O'Rourke; Secretary, Stephen J. Burrows; Vice Secretary, S. C. Tinker; Treasurer, Walter J. Dobson; Delegate at Large, Ezra Thomas.

Delegates E. N. Crawford, No. 15, N. Y.; Richard Collins, No. 1, D. C.; J. Q. A. Colfax, No. 11, N. Y.; Alexander Hall, No. 2, Pa.; Wm. S. King, No. 1, Maryland; David Lewis, No. 1, D. C.; Cormac McWilliams, No. 6, N. Y.; Meredith Moore, No. 28, N. Y.; George McClure, No. 2, Pa.; Thomas Newton, No. 6, N. Y.; Michael Niles, No. 10, N. Y.; Lewis Noll, No. 12, N. J.; Charles H. Riel, No. 1, Ind.; John T. B. Slater, No. 1, Ind.; Samuel A. Steele, No. 2, Pa.; C. C. Nolt, No. 1, Ind.; Francis M. Hart, No. 25, N. Y.; T. C. Tinker, No. 1, Wis.; Stephen J. Burrows, No. 3, N. Y.; John Van Kuren, No. 11, N. Y.; Joseph Bradley, No. 1, Ky.; A. Martin, No. 2, Ky.; Ezra Thomas, No. 2, Ohio; Henry W. Nichols, No. 3, N. J.; John Redmond, No. 19, N. Y.; Wm. Uris, No. 26, N. Y.; Elisha Jones, No. 1, Pa.; J. W. Lahugh, No. 3, Pa.; T. W. Smith, No. 2, Pa.; John Byron, No. 1, Ohio; G. C. Carothers, No. 3, Pa.; Frank Hewen, No. 1 Ohio.

Ex-Delegates Bartley, T. Campbell, M. C. Husie, Pa.—adopted.

On motion of Mr. Colfax Mr. Gall, Ex-President, was granted the privilege of the floor for ten minutes, for the purpose of explaining his relationship to the Local Unions of New York City, he having been accused of a desire to create a disturbance among them. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Gall presented a petition asking for a charter for an additional Union in New York City.

Mr. Burrows moved that the Convention go into Committee of the Whole to consider whether the petition of Mr. Gall shall be granted—carried.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

The Nominations for City Officers in Allegheny—The Gazette, Leader and Freedom's Friend Nominated for City Printers.

The Republican members of the City Councils of Allegheny, met last night in caucus for the purpose of nominating candidates for the city offices within their gift. There was full attendance. The meeting organized by calling Jas. W. Hall, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Messrs. N. H. Voegtly and Alex. Patterson, clerks, with Messrs. G. D. Riddle and Samuel Hastings as tellers. The following officers, all present incumbents and gentlemen who have served the city well and faithfully during their terms of office were elected by acclamation.

Controller—Wm. M. Porter.
Treasurer—David Macferren.
City Engineer—Chas. Davis.
City Solicitor—W. B. Rodgers.
Street Commissioner—Thos. McGraw.
Supt. of Water Works—Wm. Paull, Jr.
Weighmaster Diamond Scales—George McNulty.
Wharfmaster, Eastern District—Augustus Daffner.
Wharfmaster Western District—S. R. Davis.
Chief Engineer Fire Department—James E. Crow.
Clerk of Committees—J. R. Oxley.
Assessor of Water Rents—David Cornelius.
Janitor City Hall—John Marshall.
Park Commissioners—J. C. Patterson, H. McNeill, Alf Slack.
German City Printer—*Freiheits Freund.*

Balloting on the following nominations resulted in favor of candidates named:

Clerk of Markets—Duncan Dallas.
Weighmaster Second ward—R. T. White.
Salt Inspector—A. Haslett.
City Tax Assessor—J. R. Ray.
English Papers—GAZETTE, *Evening Leader.*

BOARD MEASURERS.

First Ward—Robert White.
Second Ward—Jas. G. Downie.
Third Ward—M. Simon.
Fourth Ward—Andrew Davidson.
Fifth Ward—R. M. Park.
Sixth Ward—Thos. H. Gibson.
Seventh Ward—F. Erck.
Eighth Ward—John McDowell and James McVey.
Ninth Ward—A. Sward.

The election will take place this evening.

We return our thanks to the members of caucus for the compliment of renomination on the first ballot to do the city printing, and will endeavor in the future, as we have in the past to fully and fairly discharge the duties pertaining to the office.

A PARTNER GONE.

Lost to sight—But to memory dear—A Wylie street Merchant disappears—Takes with him about $5,000—His family left behind.

Another embezzlement case was the topic in mercantile circles yesterday. John Lincoln of the late firm of Lincoln & Cherry, Jewelers, No. 72 Wylie street, was not found at his usual place of business in the morning. An examination of the store also revealed a lamentable absence of what had comprised its contents on Saturday evening. Costly watches, rings, lockets and bracelets all were gone.

Further inquiries made at the bank, where the firm had a deposit on Saturday of $1,862 50 to their credit, developed the fact that it, too, was gone, together with all the funds which had been in the till, which swelled the amount of cash to about $2,000. The jewelry amounted in value to about $3,000.

The last seen of Mr. Lincoln was Saturday night, when the partners separated about ten o'clock. He occupied the house in the rear of the store with his family, who, when called upon yesterday morning, were as much surprised as any at the circumstances, they thinking he had gone away on a business trip. He had not been at home since Saturday night.

Saturday afternoon he had purchased $350 in gold at Holmes' Banking House, and, it is thought, he, at the same time, "checked out" of the Third National Bank, the funds of the firm, which are missing.

Mr. Cherry, as soon as he ascertained the situation of affairs, called at the Mayor's office and made information against Lincoln for larceny to the amount of $5,000. Officers Moon and Dressler were entrusted with the case and are endeavoring to "work it up," but at last accounts had received no clue to the whereabouts of the missing man. He is a native of Holland and it is thought he intends going there.

The case is rendered the more aggravating from the fact that Mr. Cherry had helped Lincoln out of bankruptcy, it is said, and had engaged in the business with him about four months ago,—furnishing the capital. The remaining partner will be crippled in his business operations, but will still be enabled to carry on the business.

THE CITY PRINTING.

Bleeding the Treasury—The Dispatch Acknowledges the Corn &c.

In Saturday's GAZETTE we gave a statement copied from that sheet, showing the amount paid by the city for printing during the year ending February 1, 1870, from which it appears that the *Dispatch*, for the same work done by the other official papers, charged some $265.17, more than they did, though they were all governed in the matter by a common price. Our contemporary wriggled so neatly out of a previous charge of a similar character that we supposed it would resort to the same game in the present instance, but the evidence of the imposition was too damning for even the *Dispatch* to try to overcome, so it very wisely concluded to keep silent on the subject, and accepted the situation without a word either of denial or explanation.

Death from Natural Cause.

The *Sunday Leader*, commenting on the sudden "flickering" out of the *Sunday Dispatch*, tenders it sympathy yesterday as follows:

The crape which he wears fresh on his hat in memory of the death of his *Sunday* offspring, which happened so suddenly, only two short weeks ago, moves us to compassion. To die at any time, under the best circumstances, is mournful, but to flicker out from sheer want of vital energy, to sink into oblivion and to rot from downright inanition, is surely enough to move the most obdurate heart to pity. Ours is sensibly affected. We assure our neighbor that we have tears to shed and that we are prepared to shed them now. Indeed such are our sentiments of compassion that if the corpse we mourn were capable of resuscitation, if quick and complete decay had not put it beyond the possible reach of resurrection, we might bring ourselves, as we most certainly could, to bestow in charity enough of circulation to keep it alive, warm, and prosperous, without any appreciation of consequent loss, on our part, in the least.

Our neighbor has, as we have said, our sympathy, and we can only add our earnest wishes that the daily may not before its time encounter the destiny which has overtaken the Sunday."

Surely this is hard. Is it a sin to be poor? If the Sunday *Dispatch* was wasting the *profits* of the daily, was it not right to close up shop? And have not the compositors as much cause to bear the blame of the failure as its owners? Is not the campaign over, and where is the money to come from in answer to its communications written in its own office?

True, it had to "take in sail" after the $5,000 copies were worked off, but not sold to the *newsboys*, and had to be hauled back to the paper mill, but whose business was that but the proprietors? They never mind any person's business but their own, and it is downright cruelty for the *Leader*, or any other paper, to interest itself in their's.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending January 8, 1871, by order of the Board of Health, J. Guy McCandless, Health Physician.

Accident 2; accident by burn 1; Bronchitis 3; Consumption 2; Debility 3; Diptheria 1; Dropsy of the Brain 1; Dysentery 1; Fever Scarlet 3; Fever Typhoid 1; Inflammation of Bowels 1; Inflammation of Lungs 2; Inflammation of Peritoneum 1; Intemperance 1; Old Age 2; Premature Birth 1; Syphilis 1; Uræmia 2; Still Births 4.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 8; from 1 to 2, 2; 2 to 5, 2; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 15, 0; 20 to 30, 2; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 4.

Males, 14; Females, 17; White, 30; Colored, 1. Total, 31.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.

Annual Meetings Yesterday—List of the New Boards.

Yesterday annual elections were held by the stockholders of a number of Insurance Companies, for Directors for the ensuing year. Following is the result.

Boatman's Fire and Marine.—R. C. Gray, D. E. Park, James Rees, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Henry Lloyd, James H. Wright, John Graff, John P. Smith, F. M. Gordon, N. J. Bigley, Edward Gregg, Thos. Donnelly.

Peoples'—William Phillips, John Watt, John E. Parke, Captain John L. Rhoads, William Vankirk, Jared M. Brush, Samuel P. Shriver, James D. Verner, Charles Arbuckle, William F. Lang, C. H. Love, Samuel McCrickart.

Allemania.—Robert C. Schmertz, William F. Lang, Charles Meyran, Joseph Abel, William Carr, Martin Heyl, Peter Keil, Joseph Morganstern, Sr., C. J. Schultz, Christian Seibert, August Steinmeyer, Adam Wiese.

Cash.—R. H. King, John F. Jennings, N. J. Bigley, Daniel Wallace, Jake Hill, S. H. Hartman, Samuel McClurkin, John S. Willock, Capt. Madison Bailey, Alexander Chambers, James M. Bailey, Thomas Smith, John Floyd.

Manufacturers and Merchants.—Sames I. Bennett, John W. Chalfant, A. E. W. Painter, Robert Lee, Isaiah Dickey, Rev. I. C. Pershing, Wm. Walker, Mark W. Watson, Henry A. Weaver, John Wilson, W. A. Reed, Joseph Walton, Robt. Jamison.

National, of Allegheny.—W. W. Martin, Robt. Lea, O. H. P. Williams, Jas. L. Graham, John Thompson, Jas. Lockhart, John Brown, Jr., John A. Myler, C. C. Boyle, George Gerst, Jos. Myers, Jacob Kopp, Joseph McNaugher, Jacob Eiseutels.

Federal, Allegheny.—A. McFarland, S. H. Hartman, Edward Gregg, Valentine Baker, Jos. H. Borland, Wm. Schoyer, W. J. Langitt, W. Geo. Gibson, J. Kohen, Samuel Dyer, Wm Roseburg, Joseph Kirkpatrick.

Allegheny.—John Irwin, Jr., T. J. Hoskinson, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Charles Hayse, Capt. Wm. Dean, B. F. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Robert H. Davis, Hugh S. Fleming, Capt. J. T. Stockdale, T. H. Nevin.

City.—Messrs. Charles T. Mangin, Henry D. Freyvogle, Robert B. Townsend, John E. Dawning, James T. Brady, Wilson Cunningham, James B. Clow, R. J. Grace, John H. Page, Jr., G. L. B. Fetterman, Robert J. Anderson, W. M. Gormley, Theo. H. Tack.

Artizan.—Messrs. Wm. H. Smith, John Moorhead, James H. Parker, John Dunlap, Wm. H. M'Gee, Wm. Haslage, Chas. B. Leech, Geo. W. Cass, James A. Lowrie, James P. Barr, Malcolm Hay, E. V. M'Candless.

Enterprise.—Messrs. G. Siedle, Robert Dickson, L. J. Blanchard, W. J. Friday, C. F. Klopfer, Robert Liddell, C. Van Buren, Joachim Weisser, Benjamin Schmidt, Edwin Miles, M. C. Kane, J. H. Anshutz.

Iron City Mutual Life Insurance.—Messrs. Simon Drum, S. H. Nesbitt and Henry Gerwig, for four years; John Benn, for two years, and Frederick Eshelman, for one year.

Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Allegheny.—Messrs. Henry Irwin, Geo. R. Riddle, Simon Drum, Wm. M. Stewart, Joseph Lautner, D. L. Patterson, Jacob Franz, J. B. Smith, Gottlieb Faas, Jacob Rush, J. S. Slagle, S. H. Geyer, R. B. Mowry, M. D., Jos. Craig, J. A. Scott.

German.—Messrs. C. Hoeveler, Ed. de Barenne, C. Barchfeld, A. Groetzinger, H. E. Weith, Joseph Lanz, Anthony Meyer, H. Dallmeyer, J. W. Tim, J. F. Havekotte, H. Herr, F. Linke.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

MONDAY, January 9.—Finch & Co. vs. McClaren, action to on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $662 84.

Finch & Co. vs Joseph Armstrong. Action on book account. Verdict for defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

143. Rice & Swartz vs. Oliver.
179. Benney vs. Greer.
234. Ferguson et al. vs. Tomlinson et al.
242. Sawyer vs. W. P. Pa R R. Co.
223. Smith vs. Orr.
88. McClintock vs. Rodgers.
25. Collins vs. Canfield.
24. Collins vs. Crow et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, January 9.—The case of McGinnis vs. Ginnis, previously reported, is still on trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY January 9.—The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Bell, indicted for selling hogs under false pretenses, found a sentence of guilty. Sentence deferred.

A case of assault and battery, wherein Thomas N. Hamilton was prosecutor and John Salter defendant, was settled on payment of costs by the latter.

Mrs. Margaret Young was placed on trial on a charge of perjury, Wm. McKee, of the firm of Wm. McKee & Son, prosecutor. The defendant, quite an aged lady, now a resident of Louisville, Ky., is alleged to have sworn falsely concerning a settlement of some business transactions between herself and the prosecutor, in a case tried in the Common Pleas Court last October, which resulted in a verdict in her favor. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

Com. vs. Nelson Jones, et al.
Com. vs. J. C. Smith.
Com. vs. C. F. Smith.
Com. vs. William Farley.
Com. vs. Joseph Stills.
Com. vs. David Evans.
Com. vs. John Thomas.
Com. vs. Henry Jackson.
Com. vs. Napoleon Shepley.
Com. vs. Frank McCoy.
Com. vs. Martin H. Stagley.
Com. vs. Robert Crommie, et al.
Com. vs. D. B. Ferguson.
Com. vs. James & M. Lang.
Com. vs. C. O'Brien.
Com. vs. R. Kinney, et al.
Com. vs. Fred. Bissler.
Com. vs. James Pollick.

Notice was given that all parties concerned in liquor cases must be in attendance to-morrow.

Banquet of the Jackson Association.

The Young Men's Jackson Association gave their first annual banquet last night, at Mrs Morgan's Dining Rooms.

Among the distinguished guests were the Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland county, and Capt. McClelland, member of Congress elect from the Twenty-fourth District.

After the substantials had been disposed of, and they embraced every delicacy possible to be obtained, Major T. Brent Swearingen, chairman of the banquet, arose and read characteristic letters of regret from the following gentlemen; Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; Hon. T. A. Hendricks and M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, and the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

The regular toasts were then read and responded to in the the order named.

1. Andrew Jackson. Responded to by James H. Hopkins, Esq.

2. The Union, it must be preserved. D. D. Bruce. Mr. Bruce, on account of illness in his family was unable to attend.

3. The Spirit of the Constitution—the Supremacy of the law. Responded to by W. D. Moore, Esq., from which we make the following extract:

"Even a political enemy may feel happy in being able to express admiration for the personal character and personal worth of his foe—and I especially revere the memory of Abraham Lincoln, that, mindful of his solemn oath to maintain and defend the Constitution, he yielded not to the clamor of his reckless followers, but what he deemed imperative necessity in every measure, even remotely seeming to invade its provisions, and hastened to return, after every enforced departure to its guidance and protecting safeguards."

4. The Democratic party—Frank standing. Responded to by the Hon. Wm. McClelland, member elect from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District.

5. The First Senatorial District of Pennsylvania—faithful to Democratic principles and fearless of the frowns of arbitrary power. Responded to by H. B. Patterson, Esq.

6. Our invited guests. Responded to by the Hon. Edgar Cowan.

7. Our citizen soldiery. Responded to by Capt. Jas. W. Stewart. Capt. Stewart, after introductory remarks, begged to read a letter from the Hon. B. F. Myers, member elect from the Sixteenth district in lieu of a speech.

8. Civil service reform—necessary to a pure administration of public affairs. Responded to by Geo. W. Guthrie, Esq.

9. The press. Responded to by Thos. J. Keevan, Esq., in a very witty and happy manner.

10. The ladies. Responded to by A. G. Cochran, Esq., in his happiest vein.

Mr. Thos. J. Keenan, then offered the first volunteer toast.

The war horse of the Democracy of the ancient Third ward—Alex. M'Ilwaine, Esq. Mr. M'Ilwaine responded in his usually happy style and was followed by other speakers, and at a late hour the assemblage adjourned, highly pleased with the entertainment that had been afforded them.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, Saturday, January 7, 1871:

Andreas Weigel to George F. Schade, Jan. 6, 1871, thirty seven by one hundred and thirty feet on Ewald street, Seventeenth Ward, Pittsburgh . . . $1,400

James Kirk to Thomas B. Hamilton, Jan. 12, 1870, the one-half of twelve acres, three roods, seventeen perches, in Robinson township, with buildings . . . $6,014 50

Jacob Fogle to Henry Bender, Feb. 2, 1869, forty by thirty-nine feet on Clay street, Borough of Sharpsburg, with buildings . . . $1,220

William Scobie to W. V. Dermitt, Jan. 5, 1871, lots Nos. 52, 53 and 54, in plan of subdivision of McFarland's grove, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh . . . $3,716 25

Thomas S. Maple to Hugh Girty, Nov. 9, 1870, fifty by seventy-five feet on North street, Borough of Allentown . . . $[illegible]

Thomas S. Maple to Andrew Lang, Sept. 17, 1870, forty-two by one hundred and twenty-five feet in Boydstown, Lower St. Clair township . . . $400

Thomas W. Pritchard to James Hunter, Oct. 24, 1870, lots 1, 2 and 3, in McLain and Maple's subdivision of lots in Allentown . . . $615

James Harrocks to John Harrocks, Jan. 2, 1871, lot of ground on Stanton avenue, in Shaler township, with buildings . . . $450

John Harrocks to John Harrocks, Jan. 1, 1871, lots Nos. 1 and 2, in Block 26, in the plan of the Allegheny City poor farm, with buildings . . . $300

D. W. Yarlett to Isaac A. Willis, Oct. 21, '70, twenty by sixty-one and a half feet from Locust street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh . . . $800

Wagner, Leech & Co.

We direct attention to the card of this firm, in our advertising columns, this morning. They have formed a co-partnership with the wealthy house of A. H. McHenry, Sr., of Philadelphia, the proprietor of the well-known Greenwich Storage Warehouses, on Delaware river, below Philadelphia. They have made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for transporting Pittsburgh Manufactured oil, direct to the docks, where little extra handling is needed in loading it direct on the vessels for Foreign shipment. The firm has abundant financial resources and their long connection with the oil trade and intimate business relations therewith, gives them superior facilities, which will doubtless attract to them a large share of patronage. Our intimate personal acquaintance with the members of this firm enables us to speak warmly in their praise, and we know that in all their dealings with the public, they will be found reliable and strictly honorable. We bespeak for the new firm a large share of business, such as their facilities, financial and otherwise, entitle them to. We wish them prosperity.

Beautiful Flowers, for weddings and parties at John R. & A. Murdock's, 112 Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue.

STEUBENVILLE.

Notes of the City—Its Progress—Pleasant Donation Party.

STEUBENVILLE, January 9th, 1871.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Notwithstanding the fact that the GAZETTE enjoys an extensive circulation in this city, it has been rudely neglected in the way of correspondence from this section of the moral vineyard. I therefore propose inflicting upon your readers a short epistle. Should it be received favorably by you, I may inflict more severe punishment in the future. Most of your readers know where Steubenville is situated, a great many more of them do not, for the benefit of the ignorant portion of your readers I will say that Steubenville is located on the banks of the beautiful Ohio, forty-three miles from your city by the great Skillet-handle route, and seventy-five by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. The city has moved along in the good old way, slow but sure, for a number of years, within the last two or three years, however, it has become awakened from a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and in hands of "Young America" she is making the rapid strides towards becoming first class. In point of morality and good order this city will compare favorably with any other city in the State. I will go still further and say any other in the world. In regard to health it is superb; in fact, any healthier spot than Steubenville could not be desired, not even by the oldest inhabitant. People, however, die here as well as in other places. The cause is to some a mystery. A great many die that if spared would no doubt become useful members in society, and a great many continue "to live, move, and have their being" that are no earthly account to themselves or any person else, and it seems as though they were just walking around to save funeral expenses. In "sunshine and shadow" they keep hanging loose around the streets. Amateur Paul Pry's "waiting for something to turn up," eager for anything; but furnish them work and they rush at it like a "hungry Jew" at a pork steak." As to the future of Steubenville I will have more to say in the future. Suffice it to say we are taking a fresh start toward advancement, and why shouldn't we. We have the capital but lack energy. One thing is sure, the world won't wait on us. We must move, present a bold front, and move on with grand array of advancement and throw away all surplus and loose baggage.

During the past summer scores of new buildings have been erected, among them a number of costly residences, particularly those of W. R. E. Elliott and J. H. Hawkens, Esqs. Several manufacturing establishments, the largest and most important of which is the "*Acme*" for the manufacture of the "Acme" mower and reaper. In the spring a new rolling and paper mill is talked of. With our facilities why should it not advance? There is not a city in the State that presents the advantages Steubenville does for manufacturing purposes. We have railroad facilities and sometimes river. Location beautiful, in a fine agricultural county, can any one tell me why Steubenville should not "get up" and "get?" As I propose, at some future time, to present to your readers (with your permission) a series of letters giving a complete history of Steubenville, and her advantages as a manufacturing point, I will drop this subject for the present.

On Friday evening last after Rev. Dr. Williams the esteemed pastor of Kramer M. E. Chapel in this city had left the parsonage to attend prayer meeting at the church his home was entered unlawfully, wilfully and with malice aforethought by a number of ladies who immediately proceeded to make themselves at "home" by ordering Mrs. Williams to go up stairs and remain there, as they proposed running the house for the time being. Being alone with no means of communicating with the Doctor, and knowing that resistance would be useless she reluctantly obeyed. In a few minutes fires were built in the parlor and sitting-room. Nine o'clock P. M., when church was out and the pastor was quietly wending his way home in blissful ignorance of what was transpiring within his domicil, and when within a few yards of his own gate he was surrounded by a number of the young men of the congregation headed by J. H. Harris, L. Borland, Esqrs., and others who conducted him into his study, where Mrs. Williams who had been all this time kept under close surveillance was conducted in the Doctor's presence. She was terribly confused. Woman like she knew there was something going on down stairs, but find out, she could'nt. The Doctor and his estimable lady were conducted to the dining-room where stood a large extension table filled literally full of everything calculated to make happy the outer and inner man. Barrels of flour and potatoes, canned fruits, brooms, kitchen utensils, wearing apparel for the whole family. After the pastor started to the church in the evening, six large loads of coal were thrown into the coal house. The articles were presented on behalf of the congregation by L. Borland in a few well-timed and humorous remarks, the Doctor all the while smiling. As he opened package after package a very affecting scene occurred when he came to one which was found to contain a nice assortment of "No. 1 clay pipes and cut and dry," the Doctor was completely overcome and he laughed all over. Take it all in all it was the pleasantest evening experienced by the members of Kramer Chapel for a number of years. The donation was a success, the whole amounting to between one and two hundred dollars. What made it more of a success, the whole thing was planned, and the congregation, large and small, old and young, all apprised of it, while the pastor and his lady were kept in blissful ignorance of the whole transaction.

PHILO.

TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

The Revenue Districts—A New Division of the Work—The Districts to be Made Larger.

It will be remembered that Congress at its last session empowered the President with authority to consolidate the revenue districts wherever it was deemed advisable. Some, it was thought, were altogether too small for one man to be occupied with, while others were fully large enough to engage the attention of a single collector—and a live one at that. To equalize the matter and at the same time cut down expenses by having fewer collectors, a re-division was decided upon.

From intimations received in this city within a day or two, it is though that the work will be commenced in Pennsylvania in the course of the present week, and in this Western section. How the new districts will be formed as yet is of course a matter of conjecture. The Twenty-second District, embracing Pittsburgh, is one of the largest in the country, being a channel for a great portion of the tobacco, whisky, &c., traffic of the West, all of which has to be inspected here. Under these circumstances, it is hardly probable there will be any increase in its size, or that its status will be changed. Nothing, however, can be known of the districts of a certainty until after the re-arrangement by President Grant and General Pleasanton, which will, it is expected, be made this week.

National Insurance Company.

Among the most flourishing and successful of our home Insurance Companies is the National of Allegheny. This fact is made apparent by the announcement which has just been made by the Directors, of a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. The former dividend was ten, which makes sixteen per cent. during the year—certainly a healthy exhibit for the stockholders and a comment to insurers upon the safety and reliability of the Company.

The "National" has been doing business for about four years, and in that time has paid back to the stockholders over sixty per cent. of the original capital, and laid by as a reserve fund over thirty per cent. It is exclusively a fire insurance company, and by the tact and prudent management of its board of Directors, as well as the promptitude with which all losses are adjusted, has acquired a reputation for reliability and solidity which is not excelled by any other similar home or foreign company. The Directors, as will be seen in the result of the election yesterday, are gentlemen of experience and high standing in commercial circles, and just that class of men, with whom one would entrust any business, satisfied that they would act honorably and to the interest of their patron. The Secretary, Mr. James E. Stevenson, is one of those genial and efficient gentlemen, in social or business life, who always win, because they always deserve success, and in this instance much of the prosperity of the National is due to him undoubtedly, for if there is one who understands insurance, in all its ramifications, it is our friend Stevenson. We heartily commend the company and its officers to the patronage of discriminating merchants, who desire to feel assured, that are insured when they take out a policy.

Sabbath School Teachers' Union.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh United and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School Teachers' Union, was held last evening in the beautiful new Sabbath School room of the Eight United Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. J. S. Sands, is pastor. Thomas H. Rabe, the retiring President occupied the chair, and conducted the opening exercises, after which he introduced to the meeting the Rev. S. B. Reid, President elect. Mr. Reid came forward and in a neat and appropriate speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and requested the prayers and sympathy of the teachers, to enable him to fulfill the duties of his responsible position. After the preliminary business had been transacted, the President announced as the subject for the evening discussion: "The Teachers' Preparation for their Work," and introduced Rev. A. M. Milligan, who was announced to open the discussion. Rev. Milligan came forward and delivered an address, able and eloquent, sparkling all over with brilliant passages. The speaker displayed a deep knowledge of child nature, and enunciated truths, deep and touching, and which thrilled to the heart of every teacher. His address was listened to by the large audience with absorbing interest.

After singing a part of the 45th psalm the President requested Rev. Dr. Sloan who was present to address the meeting. He believed that prayer was the first and best preparation for the work. That was a noble saying of Luther and one appropriate for every teacher—"To pray well is to study well." The teachers must study earnestly and continuously the word of God. When the teacher is filled and permeated with the Scriptures he will find teaching easy. The Rev. gentleman spoke at considerable length and illustrated his subject by many touching and appropriate incidents. Dr. Sloan is one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in the and his effort on this occasion was one of his best.

The Chairman of Subject Committee announced as the subject of discussion for next meeting, "The Pastoral Work of the Sabbath School Teacher," to be opened by Rev. J. M. Cockins. The meeting was dismissed after prayer by Samuel Mahood, and benediction by President Reid.

Sale of Trimmings, &c., at No. 26 Fifth Avenue.

Notwithstanding the extensive sales last week there remains unsold a considerable variety of Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, etc. Ladies who call are sure to find something they need, and what makes so many call is the half cost price of everything. In a very few days these sales will be closed then the chance of getting good goods at half price or less will be gone. Attend to it ladies, time is passing; goods are going, going, and will soon be gone.

Fern Cases, at John R. & A. Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

THE Washington *Star* says: "Just as Janauschek, in the character of Queen Elizabeth, signed the death warrant of Mary, one Quigley, of the Fifth ward, who had been roused up to a high pitch of excitement, yelled out: 'What a beautiful exhibition for the American people!' All eyes turned towards him, and amid cries of 'put him out,' he was quietly ejected by a police officer, to whose astonishment he proved not to be drunk, but said that as an Irishman he could not control his feelings as the infamous act was being done."

Death of James McAuley.

It is with profound regret that we announce the death, last evening, after a lingering and painful illness, of Mr. James McAuley, for many years President of the Select Branch of City Councils, and President of the Iron City National Bank, and, in times gone by, an active member of the Allegheny City Councils. He was one of our solid, representative business men, and to him was due as much as to any other citizen the rapid growth into prominence and prosperity of our city. He was shrewd, just and liberal in all business transactions, and many a young and prosperous business man to-day can date back his successful start in the world to the kind, generous and substantial help received from the hands of Mr. McAuley. He was universally beloved, esteemed and respected, and his death will cause great sorrow in this community where he was so well known and appreciated for his many good qualities of head and heart. Due notice of his funeral will be published. The very late announcement we received of his death presents a more extended obituary notice at this writing, for we feel too much honor cannot be paid a citizen whose whole life was devoted to advancing the public good and who made splendid use of his time and money in this world.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

The long evenings are now at hand, and the farmer, finding a little leisure after the labors of the day, looks about him for some means of pleasure and amusement wherewith to occupy the time. He will find no more profitable way to spend an occasional evening than in the meeting of the wide-awake Farmers' Club. Better by far is it than to doze the time away, smoking a pipe in the chimney corner, or lounging at the country store. The book and the paper tire after a while; these organizations come in to occupy a portion of time in just such a way as the hard-working farmer needs. Practical knowlege is acquired. However humble the individuals composing the Club, however ignorant in "book learning," however rough their exterior, if they are practical farmers each one knows something which will be an advantage to the others. Some rough and otherwise ignorant men are critical observers, and are possessed of a fund of practical knowledge, which, if it can be drawn out, will be of interest to all. All farmers need a share in their knowledge, but it is very difficult to obtain. They are not public talkers, and any effort made under the formalities of a public meeting would quite surely result in a failure. I have seen such men at farmers' conventions, after the meeting was dissolved, gather together in knots and talk over the subject under discussion in a manner which would have done honor to the lecturer himself. A Farmers' Club is the very best place to draw out the knowledge of such men, and at the same time is a good place to draw out the knowledge of those who are accustomed to public speaking.

The exercises of the club should be varied to suit the tastes of the different members. Discussions upon familiar farm topics should generally be held each evening, and every member should take part in them. Do not depend upon professional talkers, who may know little of the subject about which they are talking, but give your own experience and your opinions drawn therefrom, as you would talk them to a neighbor sitting by your own fireside. Practical knowledge will thus be imparted, which all should seek for. Essays upon the subjects which are to be considered, may be prepared and read by those who have a taste for putting their thoughts in writing. It is a good practice to assign topics six months or a year before hand, so that those who are to prepare essays may have ample time to "read up" their subject, or to experiment upon it on their farm. In this way almost every member can, if he will, prepare a valuable paper. To fill up any spare time, extracts from books or papers, which are not accessible to all, may be read, and the ideas or recommendations discussed.

BREAD WITHOUT FLOUR.

A process of making bread out of unground wheat has recently been highly recommended as furnishing a greater amount of nutritive matter than bread made out of wheat flour. By the removal of the bran from the ground wheat, it is asserted, only seventy-five or eighty per cent. of the nutritious portion of the grain is utilised, and from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the food naturally provided is sacrificed to appearances, or that the flour may be of a snowy whiteness. By the new process, it is stated, only five per cent. is wasted. Bread making by this new receipt is divided into three processes, to wit, washing the wheat, fermentation, and the final admixture and flavoring. The grain is put in a vessel, covered with water, and stirred until the lighter grains and particles are dissolved or left floating on the surface. The water is then poured off, and the mass is put into a cylinder, like a nutmeg grater, whose revolutions remove the outer skin of the grain. This, it is stated, is all that is really necessary to remove. Next, the wheat thus cleansed is immersed in twice its own weight of water, heated to seventy-five degrees, to which has been added one part of half dry yeast, and five or six ounces of gincose to two hundred parts of water. A day's exposure in this bath is requisite to secure the necessary degree of absorption and fermentation, and for the extraction of the color from the exterior surface of the grain. The water then being removed, the wheat will be almost white in color. Next the stiffened mass is put through rollers which mash it into a glutinous pulp, and mix regularly through the whole bulk all the remaining particles of skin or bran. The mass which has now become dough, is then put into a trough, flavored with water in which salt has been dissolved, and given an opportunity to absorb more water if necessary, and then thoroughly kneaded by hand. The dough is then made into loaves which are set aside to rise, and when sufficiently light are placed in the oven and baked like ordinary wheat flour loaves.

THE following receipt is vouched for in an exchange, as a sure cure for corns: Put the feet for half an hour, two or three successive nights, in a solution of soda. The alkali dissolves the indurated cuticle, and the corns fall out spontaneously, leaving a small cavity, which soon fills. We do not think a strong solution is necessary. From one or two tablespoonsful of soda in a small foot-tub of hot water is sufficient to remove the corns by letting the afflicted member remain in ten or fifteen minutes.

DIED:

McAULEY—On Monday evening, January 9, at six o'clock, at his residence on Duquesne Way, JAMES McAULEY.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

McCALLEN—On Monday morning, January 9, 1871, AMANDA MARIA, daughter of John and the late Amanda McCallen, aged 9 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from No. 166 Juniata street, Allegheny.

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co's Patent Metalic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

☞ WILLIAM J. DICK & CO., Undertakers, 118 GRANT STREET. Every variety of Coffins constantly on hand, and every description of funeral furnishing goods at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. The best carriages and hearse in the cities furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co., Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

Humphrey's Homepathic
MEDICINES.
A complete line constantly on hand. Also, a full line of
PATENT MEDICINES,
Sponges, Soaps and Toilet Articles.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at
ROSENBACH'S
Drug and Prescription Store,
140 SMITHFIELD STREET.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING,
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
se15:d49-T THS

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5, 1871.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the construction of the Board Walk on ROUP STREET from Fifth avenue to Penna. Railroad, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, January 16th, 1871, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

ja6

SODA ASH.
100 casks Common
50 casks Refined,
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.
no1

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the ARTIZANS INSURANCE CO. have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE to be credited on Stock Notes.

J. G. COFFIN, Secretary.

JANUARY 5, 1871. ja6

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 3d, 1871.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of tax.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

ja5:k91

☞ DUQUESNE BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the past five months, payable on demand.

A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

JANUARY 3d, 1871. ja5:k89

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 41 Ohio Street,
Allegheny, Pa., Jan 2, 1871.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE ($5) DOLLARS per share, to be accredited on the Stock Notes.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

ja4:k75

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1870.

☞ A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after TUESDAY, January 10, 1871.

JNO. G. MARTIN, Cashier.

ja4:k66

NATIONAL TRUST CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1871.

☞ NOTICE.

The Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst.

ROBERT J. GRIER, Cashier.

ja4:k83

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.

☞ DIVIDEND—The Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes.

JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

ja2:k51

☞ DIVIDEND.—

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1870.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS NAT'L BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 29th, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 31st of December, 1870.

JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

de3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, for the election of Directors, will be held on the SECOND THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Sixth street.

A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

de21:j16

☞ OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES who want the 160 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, or full particulars respecting the same, should purchase "HOMES IN THE WEST," a neat book of over 100 pages, published by B. F. BROWN, Pittsburgh, Pa. It contains something of interest to all who served in the army or navy ninety days or upward; gives a description of Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and other leading cities of the West; all the pre-emption laws, &c., &c. Price 50 cents. For sale at Room No. 4, New GAZETTE Building, or sent to any address on receipt of price and stamp.

Adpress B. F. BROWN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, January 5th, 1871.

☞ NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR WRITING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 14th inst., inclusive, for writing and copying from the original assessments, as returned by the respective Assessors of Allegheny county:

Ninety-eight Office Tax Duplicates.
Ninety-eight School Tax Duplicates.
Ninety-eight Treasurers' Collection Duplicates.

The work to be done in the office of the County Commissioners, and finished on or before the 15th day of April next. Bids to be so much the running line complete, to include the calculation and extension of all taxes, and the comparing of each and all the books with the originals, beside a recapitulation in each and all the books proving the total of the different taxes by the valuation. The correctness of the duplicates must be proved before warrants are issued in payment. Bond, with sufficient security, will be required for the fulfillment of the contract.

Samples can be seen on application.

By order of the County Commissioners.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

ja7:16

☞ PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan & Davieson,

Principals of the Institution of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Lecturers on Anatomy, Physiology and Science, inform their friends and patients that they have opened a Branch Office for the practice of their profession at 198 PENN ST., Pittsburgh, Pa., where one of the firm may be confidentially consulted for a limited period, more especially in all those cases of diseases and debility, for the treatment of which they are so justly celebrated. It is too well known that hundreds, nay thousands, suffer from the effects of early indiscretion, and seek in vain for relief. For none but the educated Physician, who has made these subjects a specialty is likely to succeed in restoring the patient to health and strength.

To all such, Drs. JORDAN and DAVIESON offer certain and speedy relief, and undertake no cases but those in which they are able to guarantee a safe, certain, and permanent cure. Their important Medical Work may be had from their office, 198 Penn street, on receipt of 25c.; and also as usual from their head establishment, 1025 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Hours of consultation, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. till 8 P. M.

Every case is strictly confidential. no30:147

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers' Deposit National Bank,
At Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, At the close of business.

DECEMBER 28TH, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,006,865 33
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	101,370 50
Due from other National Banks	9,842 88
Due from other Banks & Bankers	56,159 92
Banking House	20,000 00
Current Expenses	3,334 14
Taxes Paid	1,239 12
Premiums	3,633 86
Cash items including stamps	10,084 84
Exchanges for Clearing Houses	36,704 94
Bills of other National Banks	15,840 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,556 00
Specie, viz: Coin	36,[illegible]
Legal Tender Notes	112,[illegible]
Three per cent. Certificates	30,000 00
	$1,775,593 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Profit and Loss	233,368 21
National Bank circulation outstanding	270,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	301 00
Individual deposits	787,[illegible]
Due to National Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks & Bankers	45,080 49
	$1,775,593 82

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, ss:

I, F. L. Stephenson, Cashier of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and Sworn before me this 3d day of January, 1871.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest,
WM. WALKER,
JOHN McDEVITT, Directors.
JAS. MARSHALL,

ja4:k88

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Freehold Bank
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
DECEMBER 31, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Due Depositors	139,772 03
Due Dividends	4,375 00
Due Discounts	5,976 11
	$250,123 14

ASSETS.

Mortgages, first liens	$135,985 00
Real Estate	1,380 10
Office Furniture	2,051 14
Cash on hand and in Banks	110,7[illegible]
	$250,123 14

FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1871.

This is to certify that the undersigned committee have examined the cash on hand, and the mortgages, and audited the accounts, and find the statement of December 31, 1870, to be correct.

CHARLES E. SPEER,
C. L. MAGEE, Auditing Committee.
JOHN PAUL,

ja7:110

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, January 6th, 1871.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of UNION AVENUE, from Taggart street to its northern terminus, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, January 17th, 1871, when it will be returned to the City Controller to serve notice for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

ja7:112

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
ALLEGHENY, January 3d, 1871.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Taggart street, from Washington to Union avenues; also the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Pasture alley, from Grant avenue to Gas alley, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, January 19, 1870, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

ja2:k60

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE—For Erecting a Weigh Scale.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Messrs. Kleman, Buerkle & Co. be and are hereby authorized to erect a Weigh Scale on 32d street between Spruce alley and Railroad street, for their private use.

SEC. 2. That the said scales shall be constructed upon plans approved by the Street Commissioner of the District, and Messrs. Kleman, Buerkle & Co. shall pay into the City Treasury the sum of seventy-five dollars per year for each and every year they may use the same, and if the scales are unused they shall repair the street in as good condition as they found it, at their own cost and charges.

SEC. 3. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja9

AN ORDINANCE—Fixing Salaries of Clerks of Select and Common Council.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the salaries of the Clerks of Select and Common Councils are hereby fixed at Five Hundred Dollars each per year, from and after the present year.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja9

AN ORDINANCE—Repealing an Ordinance passed November 28, 1870, for Grading Centre street, from Ellsworth avenue to Harrison street, 20th ward.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the ordinance passed November 28th, 1870, for the grading of Centre street, from Elsworth avenue to Harrison street, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja9

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Vacation of Sherman street, from 40th street to 44th street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Sherman street, (forty feet in width,) between 40th street and 44th street, be and the same is hereby vacated.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja9

AN ORDINANCE—Changing the name of Turnbull street, in the 13th ward, to Breckenridge avenue.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the name of Turnbull street, be and the same is hereby changed to Breckenridge avenue.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja7

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Beach alley, from Magee street to Watson's line.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Beach alley, from Magee street to Watson's line; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, John M. McClure, Robert Inder and Charles Jeremy are hereby appointed, in accordance with an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance, or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja7

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading of Centre street, 20th ward, from Penna. R. R. to John Aikens line.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for grading paving and curbing of Centre street, from Penna. Railroad to John Aikens line, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja7

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Pine alley, from 31st street to 33d street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading and paving of Pine alley, from 31st street to 33d street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also, an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja7

AN ORDINANCE—Reducing the rates of Wharfage on the Monongahela Wharf 33⅓ per cent.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That from and after the first day of February, A. D. 1871, the rates of Wharfage on the Monongahela Wharf be and are hereby reduced thirty-three and one-third per cent. from the present rates.

SEC. 2. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this be and the same are hereby repealed so far as the same affect this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja7

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Vine street, from Webster avenue to Wylie avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving, and Curbing of Vine street, from Webster avenue to Wylie avenue, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time be, and the same is hereby repealed as far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 28th day of December, A. D., 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja7

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Tunnel street from Fifth avenue to Old avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Tunnel street, from Fifth avenue to Old avenue, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja9

AN ORDINANCE—To Authorize the Paving and Curbing of Main street, from Butler street to Penn avenue.

WHEREAS, The owners of a majority in interest of the property abutting on Main street, between Butler street and Penn avenue, in the City of Pittsburgh, have, by petition, expressed their desire to avail themselves of the privileges contained in an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues, and streets of the City of Pittsburgh." Now, therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That said Main street, from Butler street to Penn avenue, shall be paved and curbed under the provisions contained in said Act of Assembly.

SEC. 2. That an election for five Commissioners, as provided in said act, shall be held at such time and place as the officers herein provided shall designate, of which they shall give ten days public notice by advertisement in three daily newspapers of the City of Pittsburgh, and by hand-bills posted in public and conspicuous places along the part of said avenue to be improved.

SEC. 3. That Rev. W. H. Andrews, Robert Davis and John G. Robinson are hereby appointed as officers of the election herein provided for.

SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
ja7

LIVERY & SALE STABLES.
JOHN H. STEWART. ROBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO.
Livery, Sale and
COMMISSION STABLES
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ap2:35

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers . . . HENDERSON & CANNING
Engagement of the popular young Tragedian,
Mr. Frank Mayo.
TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1871, will be presented Boucicault's sensational drama, in five acts and a prologue, entitled
The Streets of New York.
Tom Badger . . . Mr. Frank Mayo
FRANK MAYO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
In preparation and will shortly be produced Augustine Daly's great play of UNDER THE GAS LIGHT.

☞ TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED AIMS . . . Manager.
TO-NIGHT GREATEST SHOW YET. THE ALI-BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE of 11 Real Bedouin Arabs! Also 10 Ethiopian Minstrels—Emerson, Morrissey, Reynolds, Weaver, Bray, Brown, Spencer, [illegible], Anderson and Wood. Annie Hindle and Blanche DeVere. The Romelli Gir Gymnasts. The Lady Lion Enchantress with Lions, Camels and Pumas, in the drama of the Lion King. Saturday, Popular Matinee at 2 30.

☞ ORPHAN'S FAIR,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
IN
BASEMENT OF CATHEDRAL.
☞ St. Cecilia's Silver Cornet Band in attendance. de23:j80

INSURANCE.

ANDES
Insurance Co.,
OF CINCINNATI, O.
FIRE AND MARINE.
ASSETS, JULY 14, 1870:

Cash in City Banks	$582,244 81
Cash in Company's Safe	1,454 83
United States and Municipal Bonds	37,270 57
Bonds and 1st mortgages on Real Estate, (worth $1,023,325 00)	379,020 80
	$1,000,000 00

J. B. BENNETT, President. J. J. BERNE, Sup't of Agencies.
J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary.
S. S. D. THOMPSON, Agent,
Office: 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
☞ Correspondence solicited and applications for insurance promptly attended to. de1:h56

CITY INSURANCE CO.
OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 64 Fourth Ave.
CAPITAL . . . $100,000.
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.
President—ROBERT J. ANDERSON.
Vice Prest. and Gen. Agt.—Capt. R. J. GRACE.
Treasurer—WILSON CUNNINGHAM.
Secretary—JOHN B. GLONINGER.
DIRECTORS—Charles Maginn, Henry A. Freyvogle, Robert B. Townsend, Theo. H. Tack, John E. Downing, James T. Brady, Wilson Cunningham, James Clow, R. J. Grace, John H. Page, Jr., G. L. B. Fetterman, Robert J. Anderson, W. M. Gormly. de27

Western Insurance Co.
Of Pittsburgh.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.
Office 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
Alexander Nimick, John R. McCune,
R. Miller Jr., Chas. J. Clarke,
James McAuley, William S. Evans,
Alexander Speer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Ackley, Phillip Reymer,
David M. Long, Wm. Morrison,
D. Ihmsen. oc8

CHARTER 1829 PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSUR. CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE 435 AND 437 CHESTNUT STREET.
Assets on August 1st, 1870, $3,009,888 24.
Capital, $400,000 00. Accrued Surplus and Premiums, $2,609,888 24. Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS—Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, Geo. W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Geo. Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thos. Sparks, Wm. S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEO. FALES, Vice President.
Jas. W. McAllister, Secretary.
T. H. Reger, Assistant Sec'y.
COFFIN & KELLOGG,
se13 Cor. Third Avenue and Wood St.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
Of Pittsburgh.
OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
T. J. HOSKINSON, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS:
John Irwin, Jr., B. L. Fahnestock,
T. J. Hoskinson, W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, Robert H. Davis,
Harvey Childs, Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays, Capt. J. T. Stockdale,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Phelan's Building,
NO. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR,
PITTSBURGH PA.
CAPITAL ALL PAID UP
DIRECTORS:
N. J. Bigley, John Floyd, Capt. M. Bailey,
Dan'l Wallace, S. H. Hartman, A. Chambers,
Jake Hill, S. McClurkan, Jas. M. Bailey,
Thomas Smith, Jno. S. Willock,
ROBERT H. KING, President.
JNO. F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
ALEX. M. KING, General Agent.
INSURES ON LIBERAL TERMS ON ALL FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.
ap2:237

Franklin Savings Bank,
No. 43 OHIO STREET, Allegheny,
CAPITAL . . . $100,000.
Stockholders individually liable.
Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS:
Geo. R. Riddle, J. W. Hall,
D. MacPherson, Chas. Schlieper,
Wm. Murdock, Wm. Burgoyne,
S. Drum,
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
no12

A. McFARLAND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.
Federal Insurance Co.
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets
DIRECTORS:
Edward Gregg, W. G. Gibson,
Valentine Baker, J. Kohen,
M. Sheliaby, Samuel B. Smith,
Jos. H. Borland, W. B. Anderson,
Wm. Schoyer, W. B. Snyder,
W. J. Langitt, James Allison,
jel7:r73 F. M. LOVE, General Agent.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y.
COR. FEDERAL ST. AND DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.
Office, in the SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
W. W. MARTIN, President.
JOHN BROWN, JR., Vice President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John A. Myler, Jas. Lockhart, Jos. Myers,
Jas. L. Graham, Robert Lea, C. C. Boyle,
John Brown, Jr., George Gerst, Jacob Kopp,
O. H. P. Williams, Jno. Thompson, J. McNaugher.
ap8

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
TRANSPORTATION
ON THE
MISSOURI RIVER.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, for the transportation of government troops, military and government supplies on the Missouri river, between Sioux City, Iowa, and Fort Benton, M. T., and all intermediate points, upward and downward, during the season from March 29th to October 31st, 1871, inclusive.

Details and requirements furnished on application to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Omaha, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, or at the office of the undersigned; a copy of the latter with this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.

D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
Headquarters Mil. Div. of the Missouri,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, Ill., January 1, 1871.
de31:h43

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 27th, 1870.

DEPOSITORIES OF CITY FUNDS.—In pursuance of an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Safe Keeping and Custody of the Funds of the City," passed the 9th day of February, 1870, Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned from the Banks and Saving Institutions of the city, setting forth the rate of interest such Banks or Savings Institutions will contract and agree to pay to the city for the use and advantage of the city funds or money, deposited according to the terms and conditions of said Ordinance. All bids to be handed in before 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 10th day of January, 1871.

no8 R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

EDUCATIONAL.

INGLESIDE SEMINARY, 1323 SPRUCE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENNA. THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THIS ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence February 1, 1871. Classes reformed January 4. Circulars sent on application. de8:h71